

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1902.

NO. 38

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

Elgin, Ill., May 19—Butter firm at 22c; 105 tubs sold at 22c. Output for week, 660,000 lbs. Butter last week, 22c; last year, 18½c.

Grand May Party.

Mrs. P. B. Campbell will give a grand May party in Antioch opera house Wednesday evening, May 23, 1902. It is customary at all May parties to crown the most popular lady May queen, but this time Mrs. Campbell has decided to give something more substantial. Mrs. Campbell will present the most popular lady with a handsome gold watch. Everything is being done to make this the most successful dance of the season. Prof. Kuehner will furnish music, with Prof. Lemus at the piano. Dance tickets 75c; supper tickets 25c a person. Floor Committee—Fred Shottliff, Ed. Martin, Clarence Doolittle.

D. A. Williams was buying new goods in Chicago Friday.

Memorial services at the Methodist church next Sunday.

Fred Thorn was transacting business in Chicago on Tuesday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hanlan, on Thursday, May 15, a son.

Mrs. Edwin Richards, of Chicago, was here two or three days last week.

Mrs. Will Smart and Mrs. F. M. Simmons drove to Waukegan Tuesday.

Finis Tecker, of Chicago, was in Antioch on Friday transacting legal business.

Mrs. Harbaugh and Mrs. Nelson, of Lake Villa, were Antioch callers Tuesday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willet, of Minnesota, May 11, 1902, three 5 pound boys.

Our tools are made to use. There is another kind made only to sell. Thayer & Vickers.

Don't forget that the Rebekah Social Club meet at Mrs. Shugart's residence tomorrow evening.

Wanted to rent for four months, an upright piano, in good condition. Mrs. Chas. Whitcomb, Channel Lake, Antioch.

Many very tempting offers in umbrellas of various styles. An excellent selection can be made from our stock. Thayer & Vickers.

I am now prepared to bore tubular wells, 2 and 3 inch, on short notice. Prices reasonable. Address W. G. Hucker, Lake Villa, Ill.

Andrew Harrison and wife, of Winthrop Harbor, were here the forepart of the week in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison's father.

For Sale—Pedigree Shorthorn Bulls from 4 to 24 months old. Color, red and roan. Inquire of C. E. Allen, Pleasant Prairie, Wis.

Mr. E. W. Brooks, adjuster for the Home Insurance company, was here Tuesday, adjusting the loss sustained by lightning to the Richards house.

Wanted—Cattle to pasture on the old Morley farm at Grass Lake. Plenty of good feed and water. Call on or address E. L. Warner, Grass Lake.

Mrs. Fredricks, of Chicago, now staying with Mrs. Eldora Horton, will do dress making; shirt waists and boys suits a specialty. Will be pleased to have you call.

For Rent—A seven-room house, good well, good cellar and good cistern in village of Antioch. Inquire of R. J. Cubbin, Antioch.

At the administrator's sale in Waukegan, Monday, of the French estate the lot on the east side of Main street in the village of Antioch, was sold to J. J. Morley, the price paid being \$730.

Rev. E. J. Aikin left on Monday afternoon for Dundee, Ill., where he will assist the Rev. Fluck in a series of revival meetings they are having in the M. E. church this week.

Word was received here that Patrick Fox, of Rosecrans, was accidentally killed by the cars at Russell, Monday. He was a member of Co. K Wis. Vol. regiment. He was 33 years of age and had for some time past been at the soldiers home. The interment was at Mill Creek cemetery.

Having purchased the Stevens farm on English Prairie, two miles north-east of Spring Grove, McHenry county, Ill., I have decided to take for pasturage a limited number of cattle and horses at reasonable rates. Inquire of G. H. Wightman on the farm, or address E. D. Walsh, Waukegan, Wis.

Herny Book was transacting business in Waukegan Monday.

Dr. E. H. Ames was visiting in Waukegan Thursday and Friday of last week.

Charles Pullen was transacting legal business at the county seat Monday.

J. J. Burke and family were visiting the forepart of the week in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, of Waukegan, spent Sunday with Mrs. Carrie Hook.

Laces and embroideries at almost the price of the material it takes to make them. Thayer & Vickers.

Wanted—Woman for general house work in family of four; \$4.00 per week. Mrs. Chas. Whitcomb, Channel Lake, Antioch.

Before you buy your screens or screening get our prices. A line of common and fancy doors just received. Thayer & Vickers.

The next meeting of the Y. W. O. U. will be held Saturday afternoon, May 24. A full attendance is desired as some important business is to be transacted.

The Luther Crane G. A. R. Post, of Burlington, Wis., has invited Rev. E. J. Aikin to address them at the Antioch M. E. church next Sunday, May 25, at 10:30 a. m.

Sibley & Pitman have secured the contract for building a new M. E. church at Richmond. The contract is for the work above the foundation and they will commence their labors about June 1, and expect to have it finished for dedication about October 1.

Get your piano tuned by a reliable tuner. Our Mr. Alden has had twenty years experience with all makes of pianos; was for three years expert tuner for Hallet & Davis company. Alden, Bidinger & Co., 209 Genesee street, Waukegan, Ill., dealers in pianos and everything in the musical line.

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REIGN OF TERROR

MOUNT PELEE'S RENEWED ACTIVITY

People from Fort de France and Basse Pointe Fleeing From Their Homes.

Mount Pelee created a panic in Fort de France, Tuesday. Not since the disastrous eruption that wiped out St. Pierre has the volcano presented as threatening an appearance. It was again in eruption and stones as big as hazelnuts fell in the streets of that city.

This happened at 5:30 o'clock and the terror-stricken inhabitants in all stages of dress and undress rushed from their homes and through the streets in search of a place of refuge. A thick heavy cloud lit up by frequent vivid flashes of lightning surrounded the volcano, and a fiery stream of lava could be seen flowing down the side of the mountain.

Many of the inhabitants hurriedly embarked on the vessels in the harbor, and it was with difficulty that they were eventually reassured.

The phenomenon of the morning was similar to the eruption of May 8, but not so severe.

A severe inundation at Basse Pointe, on the northeast coast of the island, at 2:00 in the morning, swept away twenty houses and fifty other buildings were damaged by the flowing mud. There was no further loss of life as the town had been abandoned several days before.

The expedition which went to St. Pierre to recover the remains of Mr. Prentiss, the American consul, and his family, was only saved from an appalling disaster by the fact that a strong south wind was blowing, which carried the noxious vapors, smoke and ashes from Mount Pelee to the northward, away from the vessels conveying the expedition.

Ensign Miller, of the cruiser Cincinnati.

Dedication of Soldiers' Monument.

On May 30th, 1902, will occur the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Warren cemetery at Gurnee, to which a cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend. The following is the program:

Master of Ceremonies, Capt. J. R. Bracher
Music.....Warren Band
Song—Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.....Gurnee Quartette

Prayer.....Rev. Lester
Song—Salute and Flag Song.....School Children.

Glimpses by the Historian.....Miss Lola Shepard
Song—Star Spangled Banner.....Miss Jane Finney

Address.....Judge D. L. Jones
Unveiling Poem (original).....Mrs. Ormsby
Unveiling Monument.....Miss Estella Vose

Music.....Band
Decoration of Monument for Living Soldiers.....Mrs. Cynthia Harris, Miss Ruby Knox

Song—Columbia, Gem of the Ocean.....School Children
Reading of list of Warren Soldiers.....Nathan Lamb

Original Poem—The Heroes Who Staid at Home.....Mrs. Jane Ormsby
Song—The Vacant Chair.....Quartette

Dedication Address, Hon. Chas. Whitney
Song—America.....Audience
Decorating Soldiers graves, Flower Girls Music.....Band

Miss Lottie Stearns,
Miss Louise Shepard,
Mrs. Eva Wilbur,
Program Com.

Death of George Clark.

At Channel Lake, on Saturday, May 17, 1902, occurred the death of George Clark, an old and respected citizen of that locality. Mr. Clark was born March 4th, 1839, in New York State, and came west with his parents at the age of 18 years, and with the exception of three years has always resided in the town of Antioch. He was united in marriage in 1861 to Clarisy A. Barber, to whom six children were born. He was a member of the G. A. R. The in-

MEMORIAL DAY

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY

State Superintendent Harvey Sends Out a Special Memorial Day Program.

Memorial Day,—the day on which we meet in conformity with a beautiful custom to decorate the graves of our illustrious dead,—is near at hand again. The memory of these heroes is a most precious heritage of our great Republic. This day is consecrated to them. On this day we renew our allegiance to the principles of freedom and justice upon which our government is founded. We cease from our labors to pay loving tribute, with grateful hearts to the memory of the veterans. Tombs and monuments, serene and beautiful in their garlands, wreaths and flowers,—Spring's choicest offerings—here mark the heroes of our nation fought and died. The Grand Army of the Republic soon will have crossed the star-lit line. It's place in the ordinary walks of life will be taken by another. This army today is enrolled in the schools of our country. It will always maintain in grateful remembrance the deeds of valor, sacrifice, and endurance of the brave and patriotic from every walk of life, who sacrificed so much to save the Union from destruction. Emulated by the best examples the history affords, it will never cease to strive for the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the commonwealth, and for the promotion of all that makes for national greatness. It will place on the final camping grounds where rest peacefully those who have finished their course with honor. They tell the story of trials and triumphs, not for today alone but for all time, not to the people of this land alone, but to the people of all lands. The flowers may wither, the wreaths decay, but the memory of the deeds of our soldiers and the recollections of their valor

HAVE GOOD ROADS IN GEORGIA

8,000 Miles of Them Built in Ten Years Largely by Convict Labor.

In improving its highways the state of Georgia now leads the rest of the South. Nearly 2,000 miles of graded roads have been built in the state in the last ten years and under a law passed in 1891 the various counties now raise \$400,000 annually for road making and mending.

The state now permits the employment of chain gangs of misdemeanors, convicts on road making as a relief to free labor. The convicts are quartered in movable camps and during the winter in county barracks, which have all the conveniences of a well regulated prison.

The only persons in the state who object to this method of improving the highways are the convicts and the opinion does not count.

Made a Fatal Mistake.

A new member of congress was very anxious to get upon the good side of Superintendent Smith of the botanic gardens, so that some flowers and potted plants might be sent to his house. As every one knows, Smith is a fine old Scotchman, who worships the memory of "Bobbie" Burns, and has probably the finest and most complete collection of editions of Burns' works in the world.

When, therefore, the new member went to Smith he resolved to say something which would please the lover of Burns. When he entered Smith's library he looked with interest upon the books.

"I always did love Jimmie Burns' poems," remarked the new member. "I never saw such a fine collection of his works. I think Jimmie Burns was one of the greatest men who ever lived."

At this point Mr. Smith could contain himself no further. "Jimmie Burns!" he exclaimed, angrily. "Tommy Washington! Sammy Bonaparte! Get out!"

And then the new member realized that he had made a mistake.

Influence of Music on Animals.

Some very curious experiments have recently been carried out in the Berlin zoological gardens in order to ascertain the actual influence of music upon animals. The instrument was the violin and Herr Baker was the performer. Of all the animals the puma was the most sensitive to the musical influence. His moods changed rapidly according to the nature of the melody, the animal frequently becoming very excited and nervous, "Just like a Frenchman," as the report says. Leopards were entirely unconcerned, but the lions appeared to be afraid, although their cubs wanted to dance when the music became livelier. The hyenas were very much terrified, but the monkeys were merely curious and interested. Wolves, on the other hand, were highly appreciative, and seemed to beg for an encore.

Gladstone's Lack of Experience.

Herbert Gladstone's marriage recalls a story which was told of him a few years ago. The popular Liberal whip was addressing a woman's suffrage meeting in Leeds one afternoon, and in the course of his speech he paid a graceful compliment to the eloquence of the ladies who had addressed the meeting. He further gallantly remarked on the great pleasure which it gives to the other sex to listen to women talking. Pausing for a moment after this observation Mr. Gladstone, like his audience, was thrown into an unexpected state of merriment by a male voice, which proceeded from the back of the hall, and proclaimed in the broadest Yorkshire dialect: "Th, lad, thou'r noan wed yet, I see'st!"

Street Noises in London.

The Betterment of London association has presented a petition to the county council requesting that it should deal with the question of street noises throughout the metropolis.

For County Sheriff.

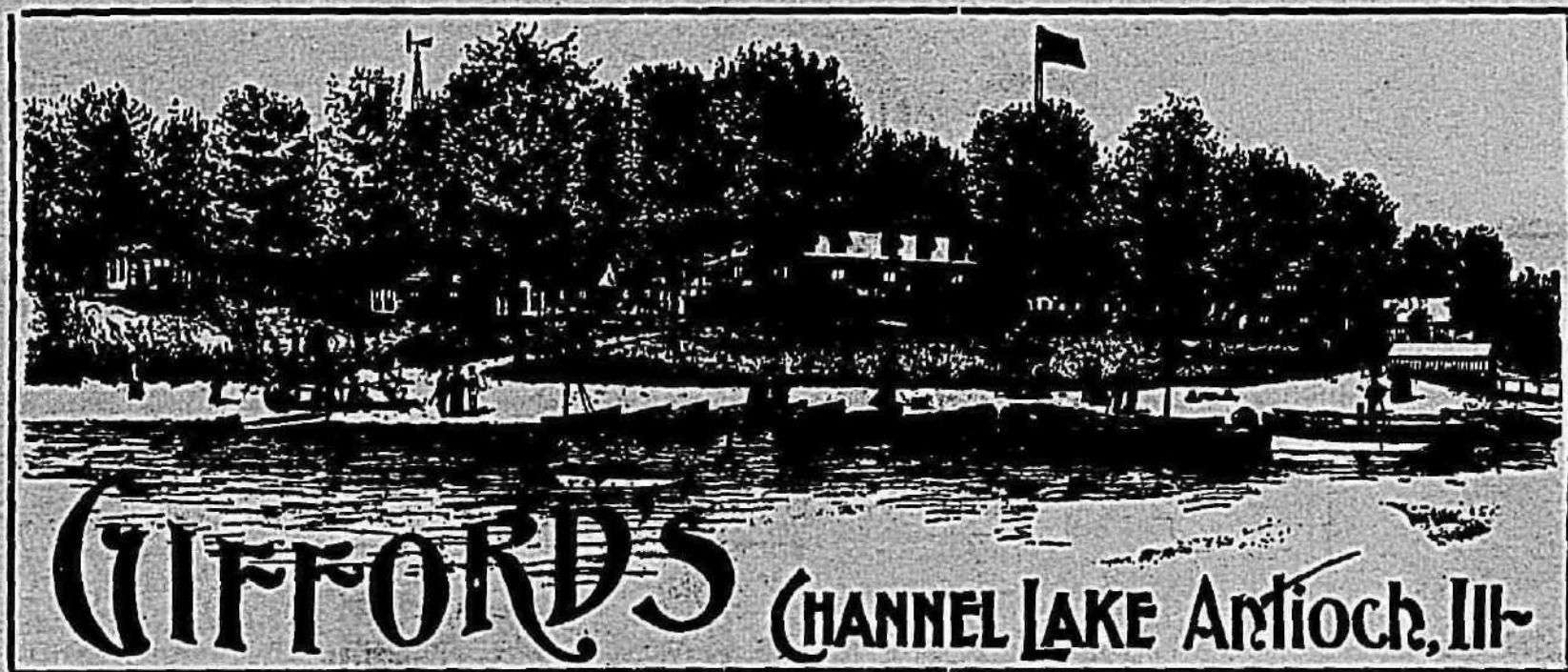
I hereby announce myself Republican candidate for Sheriff of Lake county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. FRANK D. FRITZCH, Grays Lake, Ill.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Lake county, subject to the will of the Republican County Convention, and solicit the support of my friends. L. O. PRINCE, Wauconda, Feb. 20, 1902.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	40c
Hay.....	20 00 to 21 00
MILK FEED.....	
Brass.....	117 00
Middlings.....	19 00
Gluten.....	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 65
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1 50
HOGS.....	
Hogs—Live weight.....	7 00
Hogs—Dressed.....	
Turkeys.....	90
Ducks.....	80
Geese.....	80
Chickens—Live weight.....	80



GIFFORDS CHANNEL LAKE Antioch, Ill.

Muslin underwear, sun bonnets, girls' sun hats, petticoats, silk gloves and mitts, ladies' collars, ladies' wrappers. The prices on these will attract and the quality satisfy. Thayer & Vickers.

Hosiery for children. The stainless, the best and most durable hosiery it is possible to produce. All sizes with double heels, toes and knees, and yet you can buy them for 25 cents a pair. Thayer & Vickers.

Insure your life in the company that will pay you the largest profits on your investment. The New York Life leads all other companies in new business, as well as total insurance in force. It will pay you to investigate. W. T. Hill, agent.

On Saturday a large crowd of summer patrons to the different lake resorts came out to enjoy the beauties of nature, which at this time of year are invigorating. The country never looked better and the fishing is excellent, numerous fine catches being reported.

If you are in the market for a house and lot in or around Antioch, or wish a purchase a farm, borrow money or make a loan, or in quest of desirable lake front property, call and see me as I have some attractive bargains. J. J. Burke, real estate and loans, Antioch, Ill.

George Wedge has sold his matched team of carriage horses to John Gariboldi, of Chicago. They were bay in color, high steppers, four and five years old and well mated and were as fine a team as has been sold out of Antioch. We understand the price received for them was \$550.

Grand Opening Dance—The opening dance of the season will be given at C. E. Herman's Bluff Lake Resort on Saturday evening, May 31. Music will be furnished by Frey's orchestra of Chicago, consisting of cornet, violin and piano, and a first class caller. The hall will be beautifully decorated for this occasion and a good time is assured to all. Tickets 50c, ladies free. Lunch and ice cream will be served. L. I. Turner, Proprietor.

Underground Railways in London. The parliamentary committee having the matter in charge will sanction fifty miles underground railways within the limits of London.

and Lieut. McCormick, commanding the Potomac, remarked upon the threatening appearance of the volcano, and between 11 and 12 o'clock it began to throw off steam, and ashes, while lightning played in the murky clouds above it.

The laborers in the party rushed down the hill, leaving behind the body of Mr. Prentiss, which had been placed in a basket, but the American sailors bravely lifted the remains and carried them to the beach.

Lightning's Work-Again.

At about 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, during a heavy rain storm, lightning struck the barn on the premises of Mrs. Efinger, on Lake street. For a second time within a week lightning has struck buildings in this village, and while the one of last week did considerable damage, the one of Wednesday was burned to the ground. Dr. Ames' barn, which was in close proximity to the one burned, was only saved by the heroic and persistent work on the part of the bucket brigade. The barn had some hay in it and together with its contents was entirely consumed. Lightning also struck the warehouse, running down the lightning rod into the ground, which was tore up considerable.

New Proprietors at Ramaker House.

Herick & Young, of Chicago, have opened up the Ramaker House and will be ready for business this week. Messrs. Herick & Young come highly recommended as pushing hotel and business men, being members of the Excelsior Fire Brick Co., with an office in the Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago. This popular resort, with popular, wide-awake managers, will no doubt receive its share of summer trade. Messrs. Herick and Young are pleasant gentlemen to meet and patrons of the hotel will receive courteous treatment.

James Woodman Appointed.

James M. Woodman, of Waukegan, has been appointed storekeeper at the Elgin Insane Asylum, a responsible and lucrative position, and entered upon his duties Monday. Mr. Woodman succeeds Robert Smart, also of Waukegan, who in turn has been given an important foremanship in the wire mills in that city.

term was at Hillside cemetery Monday afternoon, Rev. E. J. Aikin officiating.

Peter McDermott for the Legislature.

While the Democratic Convention at Libertyville Thursday developed the bitterest fight ever seen in a County Convention in Lake County, the final selection of Peter McDermott of Waukegan as the county's nominee for the state legislature was made by a unanimous vote. Upon the first ballot McDermott received 50 out of 83 votes, the 24 votes being scattered between Miller and Lynch of Libertyville and Morley of Antioch.

Then the nomination of McDermott was made unanimous.

Sunday Observance.

The earliest recognition of the observance of Sunday as a legal duty is a constitution of Constantine in 321 A. D. enacting that all courts of justice and all workshops were to be at rest on Sunday. Charlemagne in the west forbade labor of any kind on Sunday. At first the tendency was to observe the Sabbath (Saturday) rather than Sunday. Later the Sabbath and Sunday came to be celebrated at the same period, but after the time of Constantine the observance of the Sabbath practically ceased. Sunday observance was directed by injunctions of both Edward VI and Elizabeth.

Bailing Passion.

Tommy was a fairly good scholar in most subjects, but arithmetic was obviously his weak point. Time after time, when sums were set for homework, Tommy brought his in with the amount of the answers always very much in excess of what they ought to be. At last his master resolved to question him on the subject.

"How is it that your sums are always wrong, and you always get the totals too large, Tommy?"

"Whom do you get to help you?" "My father works them out for me." "Oh, and what is he by trade?" "A waiter, sir." "Oh, that explains it. Go to your place!"

will forever be a source of inspiration and patriotic ardor.

Faithful work done every day in the schools of our commonwealth in fostering and cultivating the spirit of patriotism, is the best guarantee that youth will be loyal and true to the principles for which these stand ready at any time, if occasion requires, to fight and die for one flag, one country, for "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The life and character of President McKinley are so truly American, so indicative of the highest and noblest type of manhood, worthy of every emulation, that it is thought eminently fitting to insert a comparatively large number of selections relating to our Martyr President.

This day especially affords fine opportunities for inculcating lessons of civic virtue and pride, since the study of the deeds of heroes and the homage paid to their memories develop influences potent for good, and are a true incentive to patriotism. It should therefore be observed in a fitting manner by every school. Many letters have been received in preceding years expressing cordial sympathy with and appreciation of the spirit and matter of the Memorial Day Annual, and the conviction seemed to be very general that the ceremonies in the school contribute much to the instructive and inspiring observance of the day. In view of this, it has been deemed wise and expedient to issue another Annual for Memorial Day exercises for the present year. Every effort should be made to provide attractive and patriotic exercises, and to secure attendance of the public. Patriotic music should be made prominent, and the declamations and recitations should be as clear and expressive in delivery as possible.

With the hope that this annual may be of service to the Grand Army Posts, Relief Corps and other bodies, in the proper observance of the day and in the promotion of the spirit of patriotism.

To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby notify all parties not to trust my son William on my account, on and after this date, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.

B. F. VANPATTEN.

Antioch, Ill., May 8, 1902.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

One man is reported dead and eight injured as a result of the explosion of a tank of gasoline at 908 Winnebago street, Pittsburgh. The injured were all badly burned and several are in a serious condition. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

Clifford S. Roberts of Company D, Third Infantry, committed suicide at Fort Thomas, Ky., by taking morphine. His officers and comrades say the deed was due to afflictions that followed the privations of hard campaigning in the Philippines.

Eastern Canadian capitalists have brought about the amalgamation of fifty canneries on Fraser river and the British Columbia coast, with a yearly output of 1,500,000 cases of salmon. The company has been capitalized at \$4,000,000 under New Jersey laws.

Cards sent to immediate relatives announce the coming marriage of Miss Sarah Duncan of Cleveland, niece of President McKinley, who refused to live at the White House and be the belle of Washington society when urged to do so by her illustrious uncle and aunt.

At Houlton, Me., fire destroyed the greater part of the business section of the town, seventy-five residences and three churches, entailing a loss of \$400,000, only one-third of which is covered by insurance. One hundred and twenty-five families were rendered homeless.

The largest combination of photographic supply interests ever effected has just been consummated by George Eastman, the kodak manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y. The factories involved are the largest in the world, including the Hammer, Seed and Stanley concerns, besides the big Eastman dry plate works.

The Omaha City Council completed its sittings as a reorganized board of equalization to consider complaints against public service corporations. It increased the valuation of the Omaha Street Railway from \$550,000 to \$1,300,000. This brings the total of increased assessment against the corporations to \$1,523,190 and will increase the city's tax receipts by about \$50,000.

The second act of the Gaynor-Green comedy was played when the two fugitives were kidnapped back to Quebec by the defense. They went by special train, which had come all the way from Quebec and which had been started within an hour after Judge La Fontaine had given his decision there to the effect that the two men should be taken to jail. Startling developments may follow.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg ... 24	4 Philadelphia, 10 15
Chicago ... 12	9 Cincinnati ... 11 17
New York ... 14	12 St. Louis ... 9 16
Boston ... 11	13 Brooklyn ... 10 18

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago ... 12	8 Boston ... 12 9
Detroit ... 12	8 Baltimore ... 9 12
Philadelphia 12	8 Washington ... 9 13
St. Louis ... 11	8 Cleveland ... 9 17

BREVITIES.

Bishop William Kenney was consecrated in the old cathedral at St. Augustine, Fla., Cardinal Gibbons officiating.

George Shirley of Pittsburgh, under restraint at Louisville, attempted to commit suicide by driving an eighty-penny nail into his head.

A bomb was discovered in apartment of train occupied by Emperor Francis Joseph shortly before his departure from Vienna for Budapest.

George Taylor, colored, who died at Louisville, is said to have been 102 years old and to have belonged to the family of President Zachary Taylor.

Joseph Boucher was found guilty of manslaughter at Springfield, Neb., for killing John Belleisle and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

The Baltimore Sun, one of the old-time conservative high-priced newspapers of the country, has announced a reduction of its price from 2 cents to 1 cent.

King Alexander has accepted the resignations of the Serbian cabinet. M. Pasic, formerly a Radical, has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

The Fraterville and Thistle coal mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., exploded. Only one man escaped, he being blown out of the mine. About 200 men were at work in the mines.

Gabriel Lopez and fifteen other anarchists arrested at Madrid confessed a plot to kill King Alfonso at coronation. Nine dynamite cartridges were found in their possession.

Automobile records between New York and Philadelphia have been broken by a party of New Yorkers, who made the run in four hours and eight minutes. The distance is 103 miles.

Large numbers of 17-year locusts have made their appearance in Washington, and reports of similar visitation have reached the Department of Agriculture from Altoona, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn.

Despairing because of obstacles in the course of their love, Antoine Regnier, 23 years old, and Miss Annie Kieckel, 18 years old, both of St. Louis, took carbolic acid and died in each other's arms.

John McCarty, aged 22 years, shot and killed his mother at Custerville, Cal., and then gave himself into custody. He fired four pistol balls into her brain at close range. His story is that the shooting was in self-defense.

A riot occurred at Kingston, Jamaica, between soldiers and civilians, in which twenty of the populace were wounded. Parties of soldiers from the West Indian colored regiment made a sortie from the camp and attacked people in the streets with razors lashed to sticks. The civilians used unlit-studded clubs. Numbers on both sides were injured.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has been sentenced to thirty days in prison and to pay a \$100 fine by Judge Hazen in the District Court at Topeka, Kan., for smashing bar fixtures. She will not appeal the case, and has gone to jail.

CITY'S AWFUL DOOM

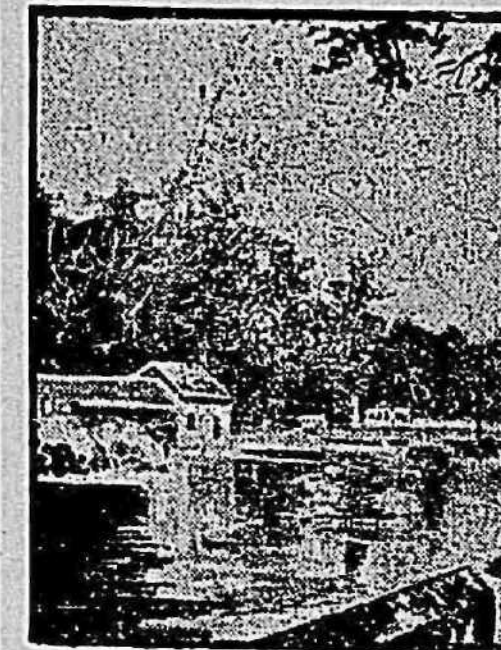
Destruction of St. Pierre the Calamity of a Century.

MOUNT PELEE'S WORK

Some Horrifying Details of the Terrible Volcanic Eruption.

That Indescribable Cyclone of Fire on Martinique the Most Stupendous Disaster of Modern Times—Island Devastated and a City Wiped Out in the Twinkling of an Eye—Human Beings Die at the Rate of a Thousand a Second.

Alone, unrivaled, unapproached among the disasters which have visited the western hemisphere stands the cataclysm of steam and fire which turned the beautiful city of St. Pierre, on the island of Martinique, into a crematory and a grave. In a twinkling the busy, prosperous, sun-kissed city of the flowering tropics became a scene of indescribable horror, of most awful destruction, of



SCENE IN FORT-DE-FRANCE.

River Mouselm, which flows through the capital of Martinique, closed with lava and ashes from St. Pierre's volcano.

most terrible death. From out the crater of the Mount Pelee volcano, in the waters of which picnic parties used to bathe and up to the very verge of which trailing vines and flowers scattered their sweetness and perfume, the breath of Death came. It touched the trees and they withered and shriveled to their roots. It touched the smiling plantations and they became black, ash, lifeless. It touched the modern mansion of elegance and luxury and beauty and it, like the lowly grass-thatched hut, became the plaything of destruction. It bent above the city and the proud works of man



ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

were shattered like fragile glass. It spread out upon the waters and they boiled in fury and tossed their waves in menacing convulsions. It mingled with the atmosphere and it became poison. Hot, sulphurous, flame-hot, the air became death laden and man's every breath an added pestilence until vitality ceased. And such a cessation of vitality! Thirty thousand human lives crushed out with that pestilential breath—a whole city turned into a crematory—a miracle of nature's destruction wrought!

To-day St. Pierre is black and desolate and lifeless, save where the searchers are at work dragging burned, bloated, corrupting bodies from their ashy covering and burning them in funeral pyres. The buildings of the city are practically all destroyed. The very streets are obliterated. Cinders and ashes and mud, still hot and smoking, lie layer upon layer over all which a short time before was bright and beautiful and full of life. Off in the distance, the burning mountain, still belching forth smoke and flame and ashes, stands like a gigantic monster, as though proud of its execution and uncertain whether to bury the eager searchers in the city under another avalanche of destruction. On its side a few tree trunks, bent and shattered and black, throw their ghostly outlines into view. Over all the scene rests a heavy pall of sulphurous smoke—no pillar of darkness ascending from the volcano, another from the city, where the volcano's victims are the fuel.

Such is St. Pierre to-day. The fate of historic Pompeii has been seen, and the Pompeii and Herculaneum and Krakatoa it shall live in tragic history as the victim of one of the greatest and most destructive disasters in the whole annals of mankind.

A CYCLONE OF FIRE.

In Boiling Mud and Steam, St. Pierre Went Down to Its Fate.

Mount Pelee, which visited such a terrific fate upon St. Pierre, began showing signs of activity toward the end of April. For fifty years the volcano had lain inactive, and was regarded by the people as extinct. When, therefore, it began emitting clouds of smoke and showers of ashes, it created consternation among the people. But as day suc-



LA SOUFRIERE, ST. VINCENT VOLCANO.

ceeded day without any violent eruption, even the timid took heart and hundreds of sightseers, with the joyousness of picnickers, made the four-mile journey to its summit. Early in May the volcanic activity became greater. Heavier clouds of smoke and greater volumes of ashes were emitted and rumblings within the interior of the mountain became sharper and more frequent. The air became stifling from the sulphur permeating it, and the citizens of St. Pierre were obliged to wear wet handkerchiefs over their faces to protect them from the fumes. Horses dropped dead in the streets from breathing the vitiated air. All the time a rain of fine ashes was falling.

The action of the Governor of Mar-

tinique led to a subsidence of the panicky feeling. He appointed a commission to investigate the eruption and sent soldiers from Fort de France, the capital, to prevent people from abandoning St. Pierre.

The commission reported that there was nothing in the eruption of May 5 which portended danger to St. Pierre. The report was made public May 7—the day before the great cataclysm—and while it could not dissipate all alarm over the situation, it greatly lessened it. The people went to bed on the night of May 7, hopeful, but not over-confident. Thursday morning the people looked with fearful, anxious gaze toward the flaming mountain, whose mighty convulsions were shaking the foundations of the city. Explosion after explosion followed in the incandescent bowels of the earth and out of its mouth the volcano belched torrents of fiery ashes, sulphurous and stifling. During the early morning the sky was aflame with lurid flashes of fire from the mountain.

Down in the harbor the crews and some of the passengers on the vessels which were there riding at anchor were watching the fascinating display of energy, when at 7:50 the whole top of the mountain was hurled into the air with a terrific noise and a cyclone of steam, boiling mud and fire descended on the city and the roadstead. The land heaved and swelled and a terrible convulsion seized the sea. The waters rose in a huge threatening mass as though they were engulfing the island. Then darkness grew dense and the pitiful scene was hidden from view.

Of the eighteen vessels in the harbor at the time all except one perished. The upheaval of the waters dashed some of the vessels on their sides and they sank. The crews jumped into the water and there most of them perished. It was im-

possible to escape from the pitiless rain of fire and boiling mud and only thirty, all of them injured and some fatally, were rescued by the French steamer Subchat, which entered the harbor soon after the explosion.

The first rescue parties to reach St. Pierre arrived there on Sunday. They found desolation and ruin and death. On the wharves, on the streets, in the houses, the churches, the marts, death was everywhere. Even in the waters of the harbor bodies were floating, with sharks glutted with their feast on human flesh, swimming playfully around.

Everywhere there were ashes and mud and volcanic stones and—bodies. The latter were scattered singly and in heaps. Most of them were lying face downward. Nearly all were nude and burned. Death had come by asphyxiation, and nearly all the victims had their hands covering their mouths or were in some other attitude showing they had sought relief from suffocation. In one place the bodies of twenty-two men, women and children were found in one awful mass, arms and legs protruding as the hapless beings fell in the last struggle of death's agony. On the site of the cathedral the roasted bodies of 3,000 human beings were found.

When earthly aid was wanting they had turned to the church to implore assistance from heaven. But heaven was deaf in that hour of supreme agony, and they perished while they prayed.

Throughout the city the searchers found no living thing, nor a single house that escaped the fury of the volcanic convulsion. And, to escape pestilence, the bodies of the dead are being cremated day and night. To facilitate combustion and to destroy as far as possible the sickening odor of human flesh, the funeral pyres are kept constantly soaked in coal tar and petroleum.

The number of people who perished outside of St. Pierre is still conjectural. The town of Le Precheur, only a short distance from St. Pierre, escaped destruction, and its 5,000 people, making their way to the seacoast, were taken off in vessels and conveyed to Fort de France.

Over a large area the eruption worked destruction. Rivers overflowed their banks and spread over the surrounding country. Hollows were elevated and hills depressed, and the configuration of the country was changed. In making repairs to the cable near St. Pierre, the French cable ship Pouter Querter found it sunk in 1,200 meters of water, whereas, formerly, it was only 300 meters below the surface—a difference of nearly 3,000 feet.

TOUCHED THE WORLD'S HEART.

Relief Pours in for the Martinique and St. Vincent Sufferers.

The heart of the world has been touched by the great tragedy on the island of Martinique and by the great, though lesser, disaster in St. Vincent, and already relief agencies under many flags are in action. Congress appropriated \$500,000, to be applied under the direction of the Navy and Treasury Departments to the succor of the homeless refugees and relief ships and war vessels under the flag of the United States were soon on their way to the sadly stricken island of Martinique. Tuesday afternoon the cruiser Dixie left the Brooklyn navy yard, loaded down with stores, and the same day another vessel left Porto Rico with supplies for the islanders. Other United States vessels were hurriedly started to Martinique. In addition to the appropriation made by Congress, upon the recommendation of the President, Mr. Roosevelt appointed a committee, extending throughout the United States, to receive voluntary sums for the afflicted in St. Vincent and Martinique.

From all over the world relief has poured in. The King of Italy contribut-

ed \$5,000; the Kaiser 10,000 marks; King Edward \$5,000 and King Oscar of Sweden \$1,000. The government of Holland sent a vessel from the Dutch West Indies to Martinique to assist the sufferers.

In New York, Chicago and other cities appeals have been made for aid. New York's Chamber of Commerce sent \$5,000 to the sufferers and subscriptions are being raised in all the leading cities.

A TIME WHEN THEY ALL PULL TOGETHER.



Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.35; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$15.00; prairie, \$5.50 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, 80c to 85c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.10; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 80c; corn, No. 2 white, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.15; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.15; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.15; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.30; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.85; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; rye, 50c to 60c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; clover seed, prime, \$5.07.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 1, 68c to 69c; barley, No. 2, 73c to 74c; pork, mess, \$17.42.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$7.30; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.30; wheat, No. 2 red, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 2 white, 60c to 61c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 14c to 17c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$7.25; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$6.00; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.35.

August Nolte, a wealthy farmer, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn in Morgan County, Missouri.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.

"At a time when consumptive demands surpass all previous records in the nation's history it is unfortunate that production should be curtailed. Yet that is the present situation. Fires, labor controversies and a tornado stopped work at many points, greatly reducing the output, and many more wage disputes must be settled before the end of the month or furnace fires will be banked and wheels cease to revolve. Losered by the elements have been severe, the largest plant in the world being rendered idle, probably for a month, while many foundries and shops were destroyed. Prices of commodities on May 1, as shown by Dun's index number, rose to the highest point in recent years, gaining 0.3 per cent over the corresponding date last year, but this week there has been a material decline in some products, notable grain. Distribution through retail channels continues very heavy, seasonable weather exerting a most helpful influence. Railway earnings are steadily gaining, full returns for April exceeding last year's by 10.0 per cent, and 1900 by 25.0 per cent." R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review thus sums up trade conditions.

The review continues: Procrastinating consumers who predicted a collapse in the iron and steel market similar to the break that occurred two years ago have greatly augmented the pressure by tardily attempting to supply their requirements. It has been obvious for some time that there is utterly lacking the artificial element tending to inflate prices that was conspicuous in the opening months of 1900. The only limit to prices appears to be the ability of purchasers to pay fancy figures, according to the urgency of their needs. Meanwhile there is no advance on long term contracts, and these cover the large bulk of the business. Productive capacity is being greatly enlarged, but there is no evidence as yet that the nation's needs are not expanding equally fast.

Failures for the week numbered 218 in the United States, against 187 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 26 last year.

Chicago.

Some of the Western railroads have been reaching out this week and feeling around with a view to ascertaining what may be expected in future west-bound tonnage. The roads know the crops will make or unmake their earnings.

Starting with hope and confidence in the situation, and assuming that this is certain to be a satisfactory crop year, they are carrying their analysis further along and covering every phase of the outlook down to the most minute details.

In the advice received from agents to many points there is much of encouragement. Stocks of merchandise in the hands of country merchants in the middle west are found to be, on the whole, considerably lighter than is usual at this time. In the northwest they are moderate. The southwest is carrying light stocks as the natural result of the uncertainty and recent fear of a winter wheat failure, which prompted conservatism. There is no noteworthy accumulation anywhere, even in the staple commodities, which were purchased liberally early in the spring.

Wheat has ruled steady and quiet, with a moderate showing of strength at times. Scarcely any wheat is coming in anywhere just at present. Northwest stocks are light and decreasing, and a portion of the Red River Valley is very late with seedling. With northwestern conditions paramount, wheat would probably be higher, but in the southwest the recent heavy rains have materially improved the winter wheat outlook, and there is a lack of bullish enthusiasm in consequence. For the week there was a decided falling off in wheat exports, the figures showing only 3,302,000 bushels, compared with 3,308,000 in the previous week and 4,179,000 a year ago.

THE MARKETS

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August Nolte, a wealthy farmer, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn in Morgan County, Missouri.

Weak?

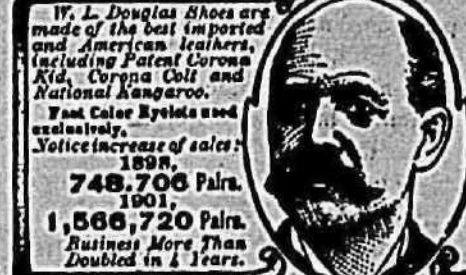
"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again!" Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this great old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.



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Established 1871.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOES

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CAUTION: The genuine name, W. L. Douglas, is stamped on the bottom of every shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Montgomery Ward & Co.

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The house that tells the truth.

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Every farmer his own

Every farmer his own

Every farmer his own

Every farmer his own

Every farmer his own

Every farmer his own

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HE WOMAN IN GRAY

—BY—
ROBERT ESTES DURAND.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

When she paused at last, finishing with a question, the silliness in the drawing room might almost have been felt.

What would Miss Hope say to her, and to the others, who waited some explanation of the sudden storm cloud which had discharged its electricity?

But Miss Hope only laughed and shrugged her lovely shoulders among their nestling faces.

"Dear me, Miss Wynne!" she exclaimed at last, with a pretty little drawl, "do you mean to be melodramatic, or only amusing?"

She leaned back in her chair, gently waving her fan, from which flashed sparks of fire as she moved it.

"Of course, I have heard all about the Fanny Edwards you mention, but not in America. It was at Martenhead, near Lorn Abbey, the 'old family place' you spoke of just now, and where we met last week. Perhaps you even think"—and her words were interrupted by a little rippling laugh—"or perhaps I'd better say mean to convey, that I am Fanny Edwards in disguise? How funny! I see that I'm not the only woman in the house with what I call a 'fine dramatic instinct.' But I never make scenes; I only act in them sometimes, when they have been made. There's such a difference!"

"You act very well, certainly," retorted Paula, quivering. "Indeed, you would do most things you undertook well. I haven't a doubt, even to making up beds and washing dishes, which was Fanny Edwards' work at Lorn Abbey."

"Poor girl! How she must have hated it."

"Yes; no doubt it's pleasant to write story books."

Miss Hope laughed again. "What a battle of words! And I see that every one is dying, but afraid, to separate us. If you will tell us all, Miss Wynne, exactly why you fancied I privately rejoiced in the 'simple, unassuming name of Edwards,' I will get dear Lady Towers to answer for me regarding my genealogy as far as she knows it."

"Do you really wish me to tell—here, before everybody—why I believed, and do still believe, your real name to be Fanny Edwards, not Consuelo Hope?"

"Ah, my dear Miss Wynne, you admit it at last! Come, that's something to go upon. Yes, please give the particulars, by all means."

"You are very brave."

"The courage of innocence, I assure you. And here come all the absentees, just in time. Don't you agree with me, Sir Wilfrid?"

"For my uncle, with the other men, had now made his appearance at the door."

"It's a foregone conclusion that I do," he responded gallantly.

"Miss Wynne is just about to tell us her reasons for 'flicking from me my good name of Hope. No, no; you must not speak, Sir Wilfrid; I shall be angry if you do. Now, if you please, Miss Wynne."

Paula was red and white by turns in her anger at being thus baited where she had thought to score.

"You are not 'Miss Hope' then, if you will have it?" she cried. "I know, on the authority of as clever a private detective as can be had in London. Oh, I'm not ashamed to confess it! And if you all guessed the slyness, the machinations—"

"Paula," uttered Uncle Wilfrid's stern voice. "I forbid you to say another word. You bring upon yourself treatment only fit for a child. Leave the room. You shall hear from me later."

Paula rushed out, and Miss Hope came to the rescue, saying:

"Of course it began with a joke, and I was very stupid to have kept it up for a moment. It is I who ought to apologize; and, by way of penance and to make you all forget, I'll sing you the funniest song I know before we say good night."

She walked heavily to the piano, and began singing a bright little French chanson with a voice that trembled slightly through a verse or two. As she finished and was running her white fingers over the piano (the left hand still conspicuous in its pearl sheath), a footman came into the room, carrying a small silver tray with a twisted bit of note paper upon it.

"I beg your pardon, my lady," he pleaded to Lady Towers, "but I was particularly directed that this was important and immediate."

"Oh, very well," remarked his mistress, and the tray was presented to Miss Hope.

She was gazing at it as though at a loss what she must do, when Sir Thomas expressed the hope that we were not to be cheated out of a second song.

"Oh, if you will forgive me, I will sing to-morrow instead," she said brightly. "You won't think me rude, will you, Lady Towers, if I bid you good night abruptly, and run away to—"

"It's really rather important," she said.

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shining up to my eyes in the fitful illumination of the fire.

As I did so the firelight flashed up for a second and showed me distinctly the expression of her face. It was that of a brave woman who knows herself confronted with some deadly peril, yet, undismayed, will not flinch before its approach.

What was there in that room to bring to the beautiful face a look that belonged alone to some terrible crisis? Who was with her, menacing her, or whispering to her, perhaps, a knowledge of her secret? Had the note I had seen her receive taken her to the gun room?

And then something drew my eyes to the big old-fashioned mirror, shaped like a shield, which hung over a gun rack, and directly opposite the window on the stairs.

At such an angle was the glass suspended that it reflected the floor of the gun room rather than the wall in front of it. Miss Hope, who faced me with her back to the mirror, was not imaged in the shining surface, but it had been the movement of some living thing reflected there which had caught my gaze and held it. A sheet of tawny fur, a pair of glittering eyeballs, a sinuous form crouching, as if about to spring!

The beautiful, silent woman seemed instinctively to know that a cry for help would be but the signal for the crawling yellow mass to gather itself together and leap upon her.

Somehow she must be saved. With my eyes I measured the window through which I leaped. It was small, but not too small to prevent the passage of my body. If I could leap down to the floor of the gun room, only ten or twelve feet below, I should alight behind the tiger.

I drew myself upward until I knelt, crouching down, on the sill; and then, with a dizzying vision under my eyes of a door, striped and tawny length crawling across the floor (it would have a table to cross or skirt round before it could reach Miss Hope), I dropped my feet over and let myself go.

For an instant the shock half stunned me. A myriad of stars seemed to fall in a catenae out of the darkness, and the roaring of the catenae was in my ears. It was not so much of a jump—ten or a dozen feet—it I could have taken it in the right way; but I had fallen anyhow, actuated solely by the desire to drop, in what manner it mattered little, yet in less time than is occupied in telling I had staggered to my knees and would have been on my feet had I not had to reckon with the tiger.

There had been a sharp cry from Miss Hope, but when I would have looked for her, through the falling stars the room was blotted out by the dark shape that had whirled and loomed over me. A curious pungent stench was in my nostrils, and, with a blind impulse bidding me clutch at the creature's throat, in the instinctive desire for self-preservation, which never quite leaves us, I went down again under the blows of the great sledge-hammer paw.

There was a grinding pain in my arms and shoulders, a sense of stilling under hot, ill-smelling fur, a rebellious, though scarcely terrible, knowledge that this moment would be my last on earth; that I was grappling with death in grimest form, and being overmastered by it.

"That was all. And in the midst came a shot, fired so close at hand as to be deafening, a spurt of thick, warm blood over my face and a yell of mortal anguish.

Blood—not my own—dripped over my eyes, and I dashed it away with the one hand I could lift. My left hand helpless, and for the moment life seemed far away and utterly unobtainable.

Then I felt her soft fingers grasp my arm with all the will, if not the power, to bring me to my feet again, and the sight of her face so near my own, the sound of her panting breath in my ear, gave me new strength and inspiration.

"Thank heaven! Thank heaven!" she was crying.

I dragged myself up from the floor, but I could not stand, and, reeling back, I leaned against the table, my breath coming in hoarse sobs. Something I had stumbled against as I staggered across the floor. And now I saw that it was a gun, still smoking.

The tiger lay still, a supine mass, stretched out at length, half on its back, the soft fur dabbled with the blood in which it would wallow no more.

"I have killed it!" she said. "We are saved! But, oh, the horror of it!"

"Don't think of it—don't look!" I panted, scarce knowing yet what I said, reeling still in imagination, and the throbbing of torn muscles, the death-grip of the tiger on my body. "You saved my life with magnificent courage, and—"

"And you? It was you who saved me. But, O Mr. Darkmore, it's over now! The strength has gone out of me. Will no one ever come and—take that awful thing away? I must look; I can't help it. And I'm so deadly, deadly sick!"

I sprang forward, forgetting my weakness and my pain. On my right arm, which was unajured, I caught and held her up. She lay against my breast, her exquisite body soft and pathetically yielding in unconsciousness, and I felt my strength coming back to me with a rush of fire through my veins.

Then there were sounds on the stairs and in the hall outside, with a loud rattling of that door of the gun room which opened into the passage.

"For the love of heaven, what's happened here?" Sir Thomas' bluff voice was exclaiming. "Whoever's in there, unlock the door!"

"I can't get to it!" I cried in return. "Come round to the door on the lawn!"

As I shouted my answer, I felt a delicate thrilling and stirring of the girl's body in my arms, and a faint sigh told me that her senses were returning.

"They've come—at last," she murmured.

ed. "But—but she had locked the door on the outside!"

"Locked the door on the outside?" I asked, in amazement. "Who could have done such a thing?"

But Miss Hope gave me no answer. "Tell them not to be alarmed," I replied to Sir Thomas' questioning, hearing the terrified voices of women in the distance. "Miss Hope has—killed the tiger—that's all, thank heaven!"

There was a general outburst of exclamations, but no one cared to stop for more inquiries. The obvious thing to do was to take my advice, and satisfy all curiosity by coming to us as speedily as possible through the other door. A few moments later we could hear the soft patter of feet as they ran over the frozen lawn, and then the gun room was invaded by the men of the house and several servants in various stages of deshabille.

Everybody in the house had flocked into the smoking room, with only two absences—Paula and the invalid Jerome.

One of the grooms had been sent off post-haste to the village, a mile away, for a surgeon to dress my wounded shoulder. There seemed a strange fascination for them all in asking the same questions over again, and receiving the same answers.

Feverishly ready to talk as Miss Hope had apparently become at last, there was still one portion of the engrossing subject on which she remained oddly reticent, and this led me to think that her volubility on all others had in it a certain method.

She evaded inquiries as to how she had happened to go into the gun room, trying to make it appear that she had seen the firelight, and chanced to wander in for a moment before going upstairs to her room.

"Then," she hurried on, as though to make the listeners forget that her explanation had been unsatisfactory, "I walked over to the fire, and, as I stood looking into it, I heard a noise at the other end of the room, something like the purring of an enormous cat. I turned my head, and saw a pair of big eyes glaring at me. I wasn't long before I knew just what was there; that it must have crept in through the open door on the lawn before I came into the room. Suddenly I heard a great crash, saw that a man had leaped through the window over the stairs, and that the tiger had turned on him. I didn't know who it was at first, though I think I must have supposed it to be Mr. Darkmore even then—for there's nobody else in the world so tall as he! But I was sure he had made that leap to save me, and now it was my turn to do something if I could. Quite through selfish motives, you know, for I fancied the tiger was equal to disposing of us both, all in good time. Luckily, I know something about firearms, and, far more fortunate still, the gun I snatched was loaded; else I should have had to beat the tiger about the head, which might have been so successful. That is all—my part, and Mr. Darkmore is too modest to speak of his," she said, with a voice that trembled between tears and laughter.

"But the locked door? I don't understand that," pondered Sir Thomas persistently.

A week later it seemed as though Paula had gone completely out of our lives. The party at Hazelmount had broken up, Miss Hope had left abruptly, saying she was going to a friend at a distance, and Paula, strangely morbid and mysterious, had left home as soon as we got back to London, announcing in a note sent to Sir Wilfrid that she no longer cared to remain under a roof sheltering persons whom "the wiles of a siren had alienated from their former love and duty" to herself.

We made some inquiries, but found no trace of her, and then, knowing her willful, erratic nature, deemed it best to await her voluntary return, satisfied that she was on a protracted visit to some one of her many old school friends. Later we learned she was traveling in France or Italy with the Annesleys, people my uncle had never liked.

Jerome, Uncle Wilfrid's secretary, was also absent, ostensibly on a holiday. The weeks passed, and the Woman in Gray did not return to town, as she had said she meant to do. Whether or not Uncle Wilfrid was in the secret of her goings and comings I did not know; but one morning at breakfast I fancied, by the way in which Melvins, the butler, was dismissed, that my uncle had something particular to say to me.

"Terry!" he began, as soon as the door had closed after the servant, "I want your congratulations."

"Shall I offer them on faith?" I asked, smiling.

"Not quite. At last the 'Amber Witch'—and he spoke the little nickname tenderly—has come back to London. I have seen her, and she has definitely given me her promise."

"I am glad to hear that," I congratulated him. "Is it—at all settled yet when the marriage will take place?"

"The marriage? Good heavens! You didn't suppose—Why, you young fool! I thought you knew me better. Miss Hope is to be my daughter. She has consented to allow me publicly to adopt her, she having no near living relatives of her own. Under the circumstances, the affair must be conducted publicly, you see."

"Of course."

So great was the revulsion of feeling, so intense the sense of relief, that I scarcely trusted my voice to speak.

"Two questions, Terry," he gently said. "Is this plan—the hope of mine—distasteful to you on your own account?"

"No; I swear it is not."

"I felt my color rising like a school girl's."

"I'm glad of that. I once made plans for your welfare, and they failed. Paula and you were not suited for each other, and it was well the mistake was righted before it was too late. So now for my second question, which springs from what I could not help reading in your face. My boy, what is in your heart for Miss Hope?"

"Uncle Wilfrid!" I ejaculated.

"Forgive me, but—I'm answered! We won't say any more, Terry; that would be premature. Only, remember you are free-free to be happy. Don't let happiness pass you by."

(To be continued.)

An Honest Witness.

Judge—Do you think the fire was an incendiary origin?

Witness—I wouldn't like to say that, yer honor. To tell you the truth, I believe the building was set on fire—Ohio State Jail.

ALFONSO NOW KING.

YOUTH PROCLAIMED RULER OF SPANISH EMPIRE.

For the first time in sixteen years the Castilian Nation has a Man at Its Head—Gala Day in Old Madrid.

For the first time in more than sixteen years the proud but decadent Castilian nation has a king. Amid shouts of acclamation from the throats of thousands of his subjects Alfonso XIII., the only boy monarch of the present time in the civilized world, Saturday was given his scepter and has ascended the throne. The young King's mother, who since her husband's death, several months before Alfonso's birth, has ruled with fortitude and ability the Spanish monarchy, and at the same time reared for its new head, retired from the glories of queenhood, of which no doubt she tired long ago, looking forward to the day on which her first-born child should be crowned.

Being of the age of maturity—10 years—the child trained from his birth to be a monarch has been launched upon his career, and not alone his subjects but the people of all other countries have turned their eyes on him to see what he will do. The boy king now has full control over his sorely tried kingdom, relieving a heroic woman from the cares of state which many a stronger man would have abandoned years ago.

The day of coronation has been the grandest day Spain has seen in many years. The events which had been car-

ried out during the week of celebration closed fittingly with the greatest of pageants. Madrid was filled with an immense crowd of visitors from all parts of Spain and the world. Just as in London, where members of the aristocracy vie with one another in attempting to make the most of the opportunity, the grandees of Spain on this occasion endeavored to maintain their reputation for splendor.

Throughout the proceedings the queen mother, who for the last sixteen years has been unremitting in her care and attention to this boy, remained at his side. She, too, was acclaimed in the streets of the capital during the procession to and from the Cortes, for the queen has won the hearts of the Spaniards, who at first were inclined to look upon her with distrust.

All Eyes on Alfonso.

Will Alfonso be a good king? Will he be strong enough to combat the thousand and one discordant elements that harass Spain? Will he be a master or merely a titular sovereign? Will he be able to cope with the intrigue that has paralyzed the activities of his country for many years? In short, will he be king in fact as well as in name? These are questions which are uppermost in the minds not only of Spaniards but of responsible statesmen throughout Europe. Some affect to have discovered in him the weaknesses of his father, who was not strong enough to fight the royal battle. Others, and among them are some of the shrewdest men in Spain, feel certain that he will do what he has sworn and uphold the honor of Spain against all the world; that he will sacrifice his life for the service and protection of his country and his people, and that nothing will cause him to swerve from the path of duty.

Alfonso considered the Cuban war a mistake. He has his own ideas on the management of his army and no doubt will make an attempt at a clean sweep as soon as he is old enough or when he finds himself firmly in the saddle. Then will come the test of kingship—the struggle between inalienable custom and modernity, the tug of war between the sovereign and his proud, never-changing grandees.

MINE BLAST KILLS 150.

Terrible Result of an Explosion at Coal Creek, Tenn.

The Fraterville and Thistle coal mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., exploded Monday morning. Only one man escaped, he being blown out of the mine. About 300 men were at work in the mines. Flames issued from mouths and vent holes.

The Fraterville mine is in Anderson County, Tennessee. This is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870. A large dross has been developed and worked in it. The Coal Creek coal seam is struck by this mine, the hard and tenuous top averaging four and a half feet in thickness. Fraterville mine always had been considered one of the safest in the Coal Creek belt.

George N. Camp, superintendent of the Thistle mine, gave out an official statement estimating the number killed in both mines at 150.

Two rescuing parties were started into the Thistle and Fraterville entrances as soon as possible after the explosion. The Thistle party was unable to make headway, as the gas stifled the men almost as soon as they entered the shaft. The Fraterville party went as far as the "parting of the ways," where a heavy fall of slate was encountered, which prevented progress into the mine until the obstacle could be removed.

TRIBUTE TO HERO DEAD.

Indiana Dedicates Great Shaft to Memory of Her Patriotic Sons.

With tears of gratitude, and tender memories of the dark days when civil discord was tugging at the heartstrings of the nation, Indiana

Thursday formally dedicated the tall white shaft in Monument place as a tribute to her soldier and sailor dead and a patriotic legacy to the living and future generations.

With silent admiration thousands of her sons and daughters looked upon that magnificent monument in contemplation of its meaning and then turned away firmly convinced that nations are sometimes grateful for the sacrifices of their citizens.

For longer than a decade the people of Indiana have watched the growth of that memorial and have looked forward to the time when they could point at the marble shaft which rears its head above the surrounding buildings, towering far above the neighboring church spires, and say with pride: "Indiana at least is ever grateful to and mindful of the men who in the dark days of the rebellion forsook their daily vocations to bear arms in defense of the Union."

Thursday dawned the realization of that hope, when under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the assistance of the veterans of three wars and the State military and civic organizations, this memorial shaft was unveiled.

People gathered from all parts of the State to witness the dedicatory exercises and see the veterans bear the battle-scarred flags from the capitol to the monument. They came by the tens of thousands to swell the number of visitors who had gathered earlier in the week on account of the twenty-third annual encampment of the Indiana G. A. R.

John W. Foster of Washington, D. C., former Secretary of State, delivered the oration. Gustavus Y. Meazies of Mount

Vernon, on the part of the board of control of the monument, delivered the State and Gov. W. T. Durbin made the speech of acceptance. James Whitcomb Riley read a poem written for the occasion, entitled "The Soldier."

The parade was from the capitol to the monument, where the veterans of four wars massed around the pedestal for the resper services, in which the "Last March of the Battle Flags" was an impressive feature. The chimes on Christ Church played "Soldier, Rest Thy Warfare O'er." The color guards of the old regiment were tenderly bearing the tattered flags back to their permanent resting place in the capitol building, while the tens of thousands of people along the way stood with uncovered heads bowed in reverence.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument that the State of Indiana has erected at Indianapolis is among the most imposing, artistic and beautiful military monuments in the world. It is intended as a lasting memorial to the sons of the State who fought during the Civil War.

On the east and west sides of the base of the shaft are two groups of statuary representing War and Peace. These are the largest groups of figures ever cut from the rough stone. At a height of about 225 feet is the platform of the capitol, reached by elevators. This outlook affords a fine view of the city of Indianapolis. The monument has its own electric plant, which furnishes power for the elevators and for the lights.

The monument is constructed of the peculiar limestone discovered in Indiana quarries in the last few years and which has generally been substituted for granite. The particular variety selected for the monument is almost cream white in color and takes a good polish.

The idea of building the monument first took shape in 1875, but it was not until 1884, when the Grand Army of the Republic took charge of the work, that any progress was made in raising funds. When something over \$20,000 had been collected, the State stepped in and took up the project, making an appropriation of \$200,000 to build the monument and creating a State commission to take charge of the work.

The corner stone was laid Aug. 22, 1880, by Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States. The corner stone is a huge block of stone 3 feet high and 4 feet 10 inches in diameter. It is beautifully finished and bears a tablet on which is chiseled this inscription: "Aug. 22, 1880. Erected by the People of Indiana. Act of General Assembly, March 3, 1887." The entire cost of the monument is \$300,000, and the cost of its maintenance will be borne by the State. For all time it will be a feature of attraction to Indianapolis and a guide to future generations, teaching that love of country and of liberty are characteristic of the American people.

The plaza on which the monument is situated has a diameter of 342 feet and is adorned by bronze statues of George Rogers Clark, the explorer, and Govs. William Henry Harrison, Oliver P. Morton, John W. Harrison of the State, and James Whitcomb.

In the scheme of embellishment of the plaza are included two great fountains, the largest in the United States. From each of these fountains 7,000 gallons of water flow every minute, descending in beautiful cascades. They are kept flowing continuously from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for six months in the year.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

WEEKLY REPORT ISSUED BY THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Winter Wheat Making Satisfactory Progress—Corn Is Doing Well—Encouraging Outlook for Cotton—Peach and Apple Trees Injured by Frost.

The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau says: From the upper Mississippi valley eastward to the New England and middle Atlantic coasts, the week was decidedly cold and unfavorable to growth, with light to heavy frosts, causing much damage to fruit in the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States and in New England. The temperature conditions in the Southern States, Missouri valley and throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast districts were favorable, highly so on the north Pacific coast. Drought continues in Florida and over portions of the east and south Atlantic States, and rain is generally needed in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States. Rain has afforded relief locally in the middle and southern Rocky Mountain districts, but more is needed in those sections. The greater part of the upper lake region and portions of the upper Mississippi, upper Missouri and Red River of the North valleys are suffering from excessive moisture.

Owing to excessive rains little or no corn has yet been planted in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and planting has been delayed in South Dakota and northern Iowa, but generally throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic States this work has made rapid progress. Good stands are generally reported in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, but cut worms are injuring the stands in the Ohio valley and Tennessee. In Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas the crop has made rapid growth, and much has been laid in Texas.

The last week has not been unfavorable to winter wheat, and generally the crop has made satisfactory progress, the most favorable reports being received from the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States, while a decided improvement is reported from Nebraska. The crop has made slow growth in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States, but has advanced rapidly in the lower Missouri valley, in the southern portion of which it is now heading. Lodging is threatened in parts of Missouri. The north Pacific coast region has experienced a week highly favorable to the wheat crop, which is much improved in that section. The crop continues in excellent condition in central and northern California, but is in poor condition in the southern part of the State.

Early sown spring wheat has germinated well and is making vigorous growth, especially in the southern portion of the spring wheat region. Owing to continued rains much of the crop is yet to be sown, not more than half the intended acreage having been sown in North Dakota.

Oats harvest has begun in South Carolina, and the crop is ripening in Texas, while seeding continues in the northern districts. This crop has made generally satisfactory progress in the States of the central valleys, but has deteriorated in the east gulf States, where it is heading low and not filling well.

Further improvement in the condition of meadows is indicated in the States of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, the lake region and New England, but less favorable reports are received from the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States.

Reports from Western States.

Illinois—Weather conditions generally favorable for growth of vegetation. The week was quite cool toward the latter part of week; showers occurred over most of State; wheat, rye, oats, meadows, pastures and gardens improved; corn being planted and much up to good stands; potatoes doing well; prospect for peaches, blackberries and raspberries poor; apples fair to good; other fruits good.

Indiana—Heavy rains; ground too wet to work in northern tier of counties; lighter showers, unevenly distributed, in central and southern sections; droughty conditions continue in south section; too cold over the State for rapid growth; vegetation; rye in excellent condition; wheat, corn, but light, and fields spotted; oats doing fairly well; corn planting well advanced, some coming up, being damaged by cut worms; alfalfa doing fairly well; grass is growing slowly; pastures improved.

Lewis Nixon recently remarked that the democratic factions are coming together, and to the unprejudiced observer it looks as if they are coming together—head on.

with a strike in the intricate coal regions involving idleness for 145,000 employees together with many other labor organizations out or going out, is the cause for much serious thought among leading economists and politicians. If one refers to the political action as demonstrated in many political issues heretofore a reasonable deduction appears, although conditions are constantly changing. It is not so long ago that a protective tariff was demanded and carried as against free trade for revenue only. Now there is a general demand for the protection on several commodities to be taken off, notably beef, lumber, steel and some others. That an attempt to do so by the party in power is not expected; and yet it might afford great re-

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We are now opening spring styles of the Celebrated "SELZ" SHOE

You are probably aware that Selz, Schwab & Co. are the largest makers of shoes in the world. While they make the most they also aim to make the best. We believe they do, therefore we sell them.

On these goods, noted for their superior style, finish, fit and wearing qualities, we are now making lower prices than the same goods can be bought in this U. S. of America.

We give you here a sample price:

Selz Royal Blue Men's Shoe, 3.50
this same shoe which we sell at \$3.50 is sold at the uniform price of \$5.00 on State street and thousands of them sold at that price.

Selz Woman's Walking Boots, 1.75
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The above are only a few of the sample prices which we are making on the full line of these shoes.

We are also closing out some odd lines at very low prices, many of them at 25 per cent of manufacturers cost price.

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By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have \$1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Theodor's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Medical Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Difference in Human Nature.

Hughes le Roux tells of a conversation with Guy de Maupassant, in which Le Roux narrated the story of a Kansas cattleman whose remorse, after defrauding cattle buyers by selling water-logged cattle in order that he might get enough money to buy his daughter a piano, was poignant. The cattleman was described by Le Roux as unable to sleep and as going forth at night into the cold, wet fields to shiver, beat his breast and pour forth his agony of soul. Maupassant is said to have responded: "Right there is the difference between the man of France and one of another race. The French peasant, if he had played such a trick upon the buyers of his property, would have been intensely proud of it."

Rich Soil of the Everglades.

Scientists claim that the soil of the Everglades in Florida is the richest in the world, and would, if drained, produce marvelous crops of nearly anything planted. It is proposed to reclaim this immense tract, which covers nearly 4,000 square miles, by building drainage canals to take off the water, and at the same time serves as a means of transportation between plantations. Contrary to the general belief, the Everglades are healthful, the water is sweet and pure, and there is almost a total absence of fevers and epidemic diseases. The cost of preparing these lands for cultivation will be about \$2.75 per acre.

How Wine Judges Keep Sober.

If you have ever gone into a wine merchant's office and sampled different vintages you will have observed that the dealer never swallows the wine he puts into his mouth, but holds it there for a time while he lightly breathes through his nose. His palate tells whether the wine is rough or smooth, but his sense of smell detects its aroma, and is largely depended on to determine its quality.

Of course, it is the brain to which the smell is communicated that is really instrumental in fixing values, and as the effect on the brain is only momentary, a great deal of wine may be sampled in this way without ill effects. But when the wine is permitted to pass into the stomach, the fumes which arise from it continue to assail the brain as long as the liquor remains there in its original state, and if taken in large quantities results in fuddling the brain.

Special Decoration Day Rates

Over the Nickel Plate Road, at one fare for the round trip, within a radius of 150 miles from starting point. Tickets on or before May 29 and 30, good returning from destination to and including May 31, 1902. Three through trains daily in each direction between Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston and New England points. Every facility offered for the comfort of the traveling public. Fast time and low rates. Meals in dining cars on A la Carte plan. For particulars, write or call on John Y. Calahan, Gen. Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Phone Central 2057. 38w2

Characteristics of Gold.

Many people suppose that all gold is alike when refined, but this is not so. An experienced man can tell at a glance from what part of the world a gold piece comes, and in some cases from what particular gold district the metal has been obtained. Australian gold, for instance, is distinctly redder than that from California. The Urals gold is the reddest found anywhere.

Advance of the Sparrow.

The much-hated and sometimes maligned English sparrow is gradually making its way all through the western part of the country. It has been seen for some time past in the north-eastern part of New Mexico, and has recently been noticed at Albuquerque. Thus it seems to be spreading south and southwest, and may be expected all over the more temperate part of the western region.

For Decoration Day.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets at one fare for a round trip within a radius of 150 miles from starting point, on May 29 and 30, with return limit May 31. When going east patronize the Nickel Plate Road. Vestibuled sleeping cars on all trains and excellent A la Carte dining-car service. For detailed information address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Phone Central 2057. 38w2

When it is a question of advice, nobody will play the game of follow the leader. Talk is so cheap that it is the only thing in this world you don't have to buy.

ADJOINING

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

TOWNS

LAKE VILLA.

Born, May 10, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Schud, a baby boy.

Will Hucker moved this week from the Hess place to the rooms over the drug store.

W. G. Barnstable and W. D. Kingsley transacted business in Waukegan Monday.

Mrs. J. B. Burnett, of Antioch, has been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Wilton recently.

There will be preaching at the Fox Lake school house next Sunday May 25, at 3 p. m. everybody welcome.

Mrs. John Nader spent the first of the week in Chicago. Her niece who has been visiting here, returned with her.

Mrs. C. L. Hay started Friday for Jacksonville, Ill., her former home for a visit. She expects to be gone about a month.

Ernest Hess has sold his property on Cedar Lake to a Chicago party, who intends to make extensive alterations in the place.

The ladies of the Angola cemetery society met Tuesday with Mrs. C. Cribb. Their next meeting will be with Mrs. J. G. Rowling in June.

The Sand Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Albert Douglass, Thursday afternoon May 29. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. J. King, Sec'y.

F. E. Younk and Miss Mable Richards spent Monday evening at Gurnee. Mr. Younk will teach at Gurnee the coming year, and Miss Richards at Grayslake.

About twenty came out from Chicago in a special car last Saturday to visit Allendale Farm. Extensive improvements have been made there, and more are being contemplated.

Regular services at the M. E. Church next Sunday. Preaching at 10:30 in the morning and 7:30 in the evening. A special invitation is given to every one to attend the Sunday School at noon, and the Epworth League at 6:40 p. m.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Carrie Bater visited in Antioch last week.

E. A. Martin took a flying trip to Chicago Friday.

W. F. Westworth returned from Chicago Wednesday.

Mr. John Bonner who has been quite ill is able to be out again.

Peter Strang who has been quite ill is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. George Garity took in Waukegan Thursday.

Wm. B. Stewart and Mrs. Geo. Strang left Tuesday for Iowa.

Why don't the superintendent of side walks get his men at work?

Miss Kittie L. Smith was a Chicago visitor Thursday and Friday.

Wm. J. White after drilling down 160 feet deep struck a fine flow of water.

Harry Wedge is building a large addition to his house west of the village.

Miss Alice Jamison, of Chicago, is a guest of Rev. and Mrs. George Mitchell.

The picnic season has commenced. Ed. Martin took one in Sunday, at Druces Lake.

Mrs. Lawrence who has been spending the winter in Iowa, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Richard Pantall returned home Monday after a few days visit at Chicago Lawn.

Emerson Ingalls is making many improvements on his farm north of the village.

Rev. and Mrs. George Mitchell left Monday to attend the Congregational Convention at Rockford, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews who have been visiting in California the past winter returned home Saturday.

The Ladies Aid society met with Mrs. Iona Strang Thursday afternoon, and there was a very large attendance.

Miss May Fowler, of East Troy, Wis., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cummings the past two weeks, returned home Monday.

A Thank Offering and Missionary tea will be held at the Congregational church Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A very pleasant time was had at the Masonic Temple Thursday afternoon and evening, three candidates for the third degree. There was a large attendance including a party of twenty from Waukegan who assisted in the work. A fine supper was served during the evening and all departed very much pleased.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mr. Montgomery's youngest son is very sick at the present writing.

We are having a great deal of rain lately and it is doing a great deal of good.

The Ladies Aid society meets with Mrs. L. A. Havens next Thursday afternoon, May 22.

Mr. and Mrs. George Booth, Miss Gertrude Booth and Mrs. J. Baryhite and son Douglas took in Chicago last Saturday.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. Bucknan entertained a friend from Chicago over Sunday.

F. Beak and family have moved onto the Zeak Steadman farm.

Mrs. C. Hall who has been suffering with the pleurisy is able to be out again.

Henry Allardt, of Chicago, visited his sister Mrs. E. B. Sherman over Sunday.

Mrs. Hayne, of Rockefeller, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. C. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Nevill entertained a sister from Silver Lake, Wis., on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson entertained a cousin from Menominee Wis., the last of the week.

Charles Whiteman, of Waverly, Iowa, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Whiteman.

Miss Robinson and Miss Druce entertained Miss Combs and a friend from Oak Park on Saturday.

The Grayslake school enjoyed a picnic with the Ivanhoe and Rockefeller schools at Ivanhoe on Saturday.

Dr. Rickey returned home the last of the week from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Crippen at Marshalltown, Iowa.

There arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emmons a Monday a bouncing baby boy. We extend congratulations.

Mrs. Carpenter who has a studio at Kimball hall sang at the Sunday evening service and as usual a large attendance was present.

The Congregational Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. D. White on Wednesday May 28, at three p. m. Visitors always welcome.

Mr. C. Washburn and family of Hainesville have moved here and are living with their son Clint, until the new home is completed on Westerfield place.

The Congregational church has been raised, a basement will be built, a furnace put in and other improvements made, services will continue to be held in M. W. A. hall until further notice.

Station Agent Kelsey of the Wisconsin Central has resigned his position here and Mr. Wagner, former agent at Prairie View is now agent and will move his family here in the near future. Mr. Kelsey and family will remain with us and occupy one of Mr. Robinsons houses as soon as completed.

A regular Missionary society was organized at the home of Mrs. Stevens on Thursday and the following officers were elected: Mrs. L. C. Bucknan president, Mrs. W. B. Higley vice president, Mrs. T. E. Stevens secretary, Mrs. O. Washburn treasurer, meetings to be held every third Thursday of the month.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Burt Gray, of Milwaukee, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. E. Pike is entertaining her cousin, Miss Pearl Allen, of Chicago.

W. A. Rowbottom spent Sunday afternoon with friends in Salem.

Four cars of walnut logs were shipped from here this week Tuesday.

Mrs. Florence Ellis entertained friends and relatives from Chicago over Sunday.

Kit Turner returned this week Monday from a weeks visit with friends in Chicago.

Miss Beesie Whitcher, of Kenosha, spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Bristol.

CHANNEL, ILL.

F. K. Willett was a Silver Lake caller Sunday.

Will Williams, of Antioch is laying some pipe for Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Silvers of Grayslake spent Sunday with Wm. Mau and family.

John Franks man had quite a runaway one day last week while in the field plowing.

Mrs. G. W. Gifford went to the city Saturday and will not return for several days.

The wind and rain storm Saturday night done considerable damage blowing down corn cribs and fences and uprooting trees.

Growing Rye in Alaska.

Three government agricultural stations have been established in Alaska and from all come more favorable reports than were looked for. Though the temperature last winter reached 70 degrees below zero, rye planted in the fall was protected by several feet of snow, and matured perfectly.

Don't Start Wrong.

Don't start the summer with a lingering cough or cold. We all know what a summer cold is. It's the hardest kind to cure. Often it hangs on through the entire season. Take it in hand right now. A few doses of One Minute Cough Cure will set you right. Sure cure for coughs, colds, croup, grip, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. Children like it. One Minute Cough Cure is the best cough medicine I ever used says J. H. Bowles, Groveton, N. H. I never found anything else that acted so safely and quickly. W. T. Hill.

CUBA AT LAST FREE

United States Bids Godspeed to Liberated Patriots.

A REPUBLIC IS BORN.

Transfer of Government Is Made and Palma Inaugurated President.

Realization of Hopes of Many Years Came When the American Colors Were Displaced by the Blue and White Lone-Star Flag of Cuba—New Republic Makes Its Initial Bow to the Nations of the Earth.

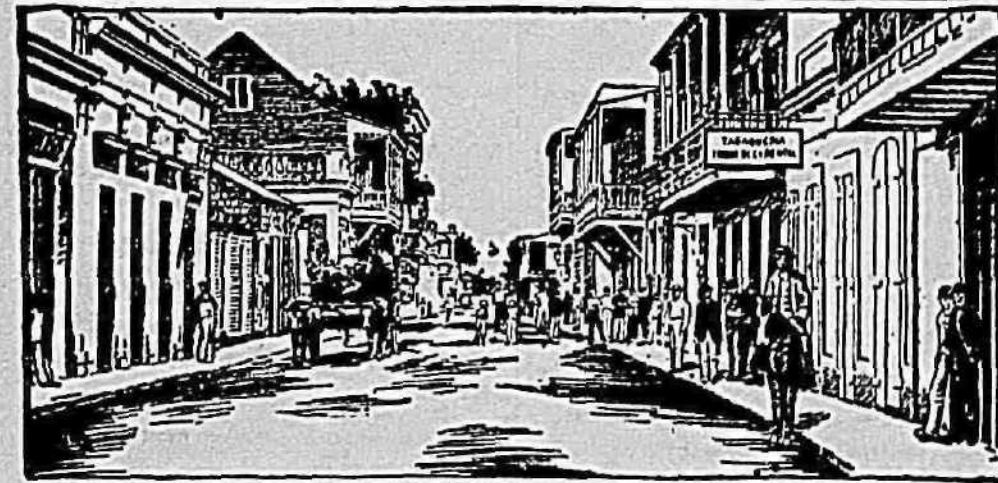
CUBA LIBRE is now an established fact. The United States has handed over Cuba to the Cubans and has withdrawn from the island with all the paraphernalia of government which has obtained there since the war. May 20, 1902, will long remain memorable in history. On that date President Palma was installed, and the long hoped for, eagerly awaited republic of Cuba made its initial bow to the nations.

The giving over of Cuba to the Cubans by the inauguration of Palma as president of the republic marks the closing of an epoch in American history and the history of the world which has few parallels and records the attainment of the



PRESIDENT PALMA.

and for which for centuries Cubans have fought. The spirit of the Teller resolution, which was adopted by Congress just previous to the declaration of war with Spain, has dominated all the acts of the United States toward Cuba since the first fleet of United States warships was sent from Key West to Havana to maintain a blockade of the port. Those resolutions pledging the United States to es-



STREET SCENE IN HAVANA.

tablish a Cuban republic dominated by a Cuban government and disclaiming any purpose to seize the island for the purpose of annexing it to the United States have been fulfilled to the letter.

Upon the transfer of government and control to the President and Congress of Cuba Brig. Gen. Wood, the retiring governor general, advised them that such transfer was upon the express understanding and condition that the new government does thereupon and by the acceptance thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the appendix to the constitution of Cuba adopted by the constitutional convention on the 12th of June, 1901, assume and undertake all the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba by the treaty between the United States of America and her majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898.

Gen. Wood's order further read: It is the understanding of the government of the United States that the government of the island will pass to the new President and Congress of Cuba as a going concern, all the laws promulgated by the government of occupation continuing in force and effect and all the judicial and subordinate executive and administrative offices continuing in the lawful discharge of their present functions until changed by the constitutional officers of the new government. At the same moment the responsibility of the United States for the collection and expenditure of revenues and for the proper performance of duty by the officers and employees of the insular government will end, and the responsibility of the new government of Cuba therefor will commence.

Constitutional Provisions.
The Cuban constitution makes it impossible for the island government to enter into any treaty with foreign powers which will tend to impair its independence, to go in debt beyond its ordinary revenue receipts and to invalidate any acts of the United States during its military occupancy. Cuba has given her pledge to keep up the sanitary condition of the island. The Cuban government has also agreed that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for

FREEDOM!



the preservation of Cuban independence for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris upon the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by Cuba.

The Cubans have further agreed to sell or lease certain lands for coaling stations and to omit from the constitutional boundaries of Cuba the Isle of Pines, the title of which is to be left to future adjustment by treaty.

With the exception of these few provisions the republic of Cuba enters upon its career of independent government absolutely free and untrammelled. During his occupancy Uncle Sam has spent millions of dollars on the island that he will never get back and has done a wonderful amount of work in bettering its condition. New roads have been constructed and old ones repaired, streets have been cleaned and improved, sewers have been built and parks laid out, the governmental machinery has been organized, the yellow fever has been stamped out all over the island, and its sanitary conditions have been so thoroughly improved that if the work is continued there will be no menace in the future from Yellow Jack for either Cuba or the United States.

A RETROSPECT.

Brief Review of Events Coming Out of the War.

The occupation of Cuba by the United States practically began with the landing of Shafter's army at Siboney on June 22, 1898. The previous events in the drama for the liberation of Cuba from the tyranny of Spain began with the destruction of the Maine on the 15th

of the previous February. This was followed after a period of great national excitement by the declaration of war against Spain by Congress on April 21.

A powerful fleet had previously been assembled at Key West, and this was at once sent to Havana to blockade that port. Next to the destruction of Montez's fleet at Manila by Dewey on May 1, the discovery of Cervera's fleet in Santiago on May 20 was the most important of the preliminary events of the war.

That discovery, followed as it was by a successful blockade of Santiago harbor, enabled the assembled troops at Tampa to take transports for the south-

lines which charge passengers 12 cents a mile. The average rate is about 7 cents for first-class passengers and 5 cents for second class, and travel on some of the lines means many hours of miserable jolting over a wretched roadbed. Freight rates are as exorbitant as passenger rates. So detrimental is the railroad extortion to the welfare of the country, in fact, that a modification of rates by military order was talked of, but the legality of the step was doubtful.

The entire railroad system of the island is valued at \$70,000,000. But of the 124 lines only seventeen are public lines in the generally accepted sense. The rest are private roads, built for the transportation of sugar cane to the grinding mills.

What to Avoid in Cuba.
Many things should be avoided by the newcomer in Cuba. The hot midday sun; the heavy tropical dews; sitting in clothing damp with perspiration; liquors and tropical fruits; they must be left alone. Rush methods in the tropics mean loss and not profit.

From that time Cuba was in our possession. The military control was continued without cessation in all of the provinces.

Gen. Wood became governor general in the early part of 1900, and under his direction a constitutional convention was assembled in 1901. It adopted the organic law upon which the new government is founded. After the constitution had been ratified by the people elections were held and Tomas Estrada Palma was elected President of the new republic. A Senate and House of Representatives were also elected, and now by the official order all these are centered in a free Cuba, free now to become a national power.

FIRST MINISTER TO CUBA.

Herbert G. Squiers Selected for This Important Place.

The first minister from this country to Cuba will be Herbert Goldsmith Squiers. He is at present first secretary of legation at Peking and has been there four years. During the siege of 1900 he was chief of staff to Sir Claude Macdonald. He distinguished himself for his bravery and it was largely through his military knowledge that the legation was saved. His courage is no greater than his ability

as a diplomat, and both qualities are necessary in the man who goes to deal with the peculiar situation in the island republic. Prior to his service at Peking Mr. Squiers was located for four years in Berlin, as second secretary of the American embassy.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin has been named as consul general at Havana. Gen. Bragg is a Cleveland Democrat and was commander of the "Iron Brigade" in the Civil War. Gen. Bragg after serving a term in Congress was made minister to Mexico. He is 75 years old, having been born in Unadilla, N. Y., on Feb. 20, 1827. Gen. Bragg entered the Union army as a captain in 1861, and was promoted through successive grades until he became a brigadier general. The salary of consul general at Havana is \$5,000.

RAILROADING IN CUBA.
Wretched Lines Which Charge Passengers 12 Cents a Mile.

Cuba has 124 railways, with more than 2,000 miles of track for the lot, yet traveling in Cuba is not cheap. There are

lines which charge passengers 12 cents a mile. The average rate is about 7 cents for first-class passengers and 5 cents for second class, and travel on some of the lines means many hours of miserable jolting over a wretched roadbed. Freight rates are as exorbitant as passenger rates. So detrimental is the railroad extortion to the welfare of the country, in fact, that a modification of rates by military order was talked of, but the legality of the step was doubtful.

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NEW REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL.

Havana One of the Most Beautiful of the World's Cities.

Americans, naturally, are much more interested in Havana than in any other city of Cuba. It has always been the royal capital of the island, and is still the capital of the republic. It is the greatest city, ranking high in the cities of the western world, especially since the work of reconstruction by Americans has been brought to a condition approximating comparative perfection. The revolution wrought by Americans in the city since the occupation by the troops of the United States at the close of the Spanish-American war, is one of the greatest marvels of the century. Under the rule of Spain the city was one of the filthiest in the world. No effort having been made to improve its sanitary conditions during the centuries of its existence, malaria was prevalent at all times, and scarcely a season passed without an epidemic of yellow fever which carried off its residents by thousands, placed an embargo on its commerce and dissipated in a couple of months its increment of the rest of the year. Under such conditions, progress was impossible and substantial improvement was something not to be even thought of. In addition, Cuba was continually torn by intestine strife and political intrigue kept the whole island in an uproar.

But things have changed of late and the day is not far distant when the "gem of the Antilles" will become one of the most popular winter resorts for wealthy Americans. It will soon be the roving for fashionable folk to spend the winter months there. The beauties of Havana have always been many, but since the advent of the Americans, they have been wonderfully augmented.

As an instance, take the "punta." This locality is directly across the bay from Morro Castle and was formerly comparatively worthless and little visited. Now it has been turned into a promenade, where thousands stroll at evening, enjoying the wonderful Cuban moonlight and listening to bands which mingle Spanish airs with the songs of America and the music of Sousa.

The Prado is the principal pleasure ground of the Havanaes. It has flowers

and trees, electric light, seats in profusion and several band stands. Its nearest counterpart in the United States is found on the boulevards of Chicago, where there are double driveways lined with residences and having a strip of flowering park between. Havana is liberally endowed with parks in all ways and they are well designed and tended.

The street life of Havana presents an interesting study in cosmopolitanism. One sees all classes of foreigners and natives there. The sidewalks are extremely narrow, but the natives have mastered the art of keeping to the proper side of the walk, and they manage to navigate with little confusion. Fruit and candy vendors, who carry their wares in baskets borne upon their heads and shoulders, are a feature of street life. The vehicles of traffic are nearly all two-wheeled carts drawn by mules or oxen. The business houses and dwellings of Havana are indistinguishably intermingled, and the view presented of a typical street in Havana gives an idea of the general appearance of the streets of the city.

There are still many things in Havana which bring forcibly to mind the recent war. The wreck of the Maine, Morro Castle and Cabanas attract most attention from American tourists.

GENERAL WOOD.
Man Who Kept Faith with Cubans Is Loved by Them.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the military governor, has had the full confidence of the best Cubans. They appreciate that he has done more for Cuba in three years than the Spaniards did in 300. He is a tireless worker. He has made a success of his administration in Cuba by the same means that he adopted to succeed before going to Cuba—by applying himself. The story of Leonard Wood's success is the kind one likes to tell. He worked his way through Harvard, and after through medical college. When he went to Washington to be examined for a place in the army he had only \$20 in his pocket, and not a single acquaintance among the authorities to assist him by influence. Of fifty-two applicants he finished second.

Cuba's Reptiles.
A small red asp, said to have been imported from Santo Domingo, infests many of the sugar plantations of Cuba, and its bite is exceedingly dangerous. The scorpions in Cuba are very undesirable neighbors, and though their bites have not been known to result fatally they are attended by rather serious consequences. A large boa is also occasionally to be met with, but it is not at all dangerous. Some members of the bat family attain an enormous size, the leathery wings measuring from a foot to a foot and a half from tip to tip. They are visitors occasionally to apartments, which they enter through the open doors and windows. They are uncannily looking intruders and are regarded as ill omened, though not otherwise objectionable.

A Grazing Country.
In addition to its great crops of sugar and tobacco, Cuba affords splendid grazing facilities, which should make it in course of time a great cattle-producing country. Hogs would thrive there, and there is no reason why the island should not produce all its own pork. The reason it has never done so is because the Spaniards taxed hogs so heavily that the people could not afford to raise them.

Loss in San Antonio.
The storm struck San Antonio at about 1 o'clock. The damage there is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The wind reached a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour and continued at that rate for nearly twenty minutes. It blew from the southeast and then shifted to the southwest, the greatest velocity being from the latter point.

At Fort Sam Houston government property was damaged to the extent of \$20,000, the doors being torn off the officers' quarters and barracks. The West End Church was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$5,000; Hartwell's Hotel was damaged to the extent of \$3,000; St. Louis College damaged \$6,000 and the Academy of the Lady of the Sacred Heart \$2,000. Damages to private residences will reach \$40,000. Several persons were injured, but there were no fatalities.

INSECT TO FIGHT INSECT.
Agricultural Department to Fly Ladybug Against San Jose Scale.

The Department of Agriculture is preparing to fight the ravages of the San Jose scale on vegetation throughout the country with its natural enemy, the ladybug, brought from the interior of China. Assistant Botanist Marlatt has returned from the Orient, where he sought the original home of the dreaded scale. Far in the interior of the latter country, where European plants had not penetrated, he found the scales and also the ladybugs which kept the scales in subjection and permitted the native plants to flourish.

Mr. Marlatt started home with a good supply of these ladybugs, but only sixteen survived on arrival in this country, and fourteen of those subsequently died. The two remaining, however, were nursed carefully by the government, with a view to fighting the scale in the same manner as in China. There now are fifty of them, requiring the constant gathering of scales from the department grounds for food. While not expecting the scales to be exterminated from this country, experts are planning to attack them with the increasing breed of their natural enemies.

Telegraphic Brevities.
Wellington, Kan., is to have free postal delivery service June 15.

The Washburn depot at Martinsburg, Mo., was struck by lightning and burned. The records were destroyed.

The Citizens' National bank of Okmulgee, I. T., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

Chief Justice Barford of Oklahoma has suspended Probate Judge Finley, of Kiowa county, and ordered the grand jury to indict him for illegal retention of fees.

SENATOR TILLMAN.
Senator Tillman made a sensational speech in the Senate the other afternoon, in which he advocated the use of the shotgun, when necessary, in settling the negro problem in the South.

He discussed the situation in the South and declared that if it had been known prior to the conclusion of the war that in the South the reins of government were to be turned over to the negroes there would have been inaugurated a guerrilla warfare in the swamps of the South that would have been kept up indefinitely.

In his own State there were 200,000 more negroes than whites and in Mississippi 300,000 more colored than white people. In order to maintain their respect the whites, he declared, were obliged to take the reins of government in the South by whatever means they could—using the shotgun as one of the means.

Referring to the reinauguration of white supremacy in South Carolina, he said the whites had secured a majority of 3,000. It might just as easily have been, he said, 50,000 or 60,000. They simply got such a majority as was necessary.

In the United States, he maintained, a serious problem confronted the government—the negro problem—and it might better try to solve that than to hunt for trouble in the Philippines.

IGNATIUS A. SULLIVAN.
Labor Leader Elected Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

Workmen seem to be gaining control of the municipal governments throughout Connecticut. Bridgeport and Ansonia surprised the State last fall by electing mayors from the ranks of the toilers, and now Hartford has come into line by choosing Ignatius A. Sullivan, the Economic League candidate, mayor over Maj. William B. Dwight, the Republican candidate.

Sullivan's majority was 405 in a total vote of 12,773. Mayor-elect Sullivan is a clerk in a clothing store. A few years ago he helped form the Clerks' Union, which became affiliated with the Central Labor Union, and has since been prominent in labor circles. He has been president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, and is now president of the State Federation of Labor. He has lived in the Connecticut capital only seven years, and in view of this brief residence his election is all the more remarkable. His opponent is a prominent resident and stands so high socially that his supporters were dubbed the "Silk Stocking Crowd."

Sends Flowers to Mrs. McKinley.
Not a day has passed since Mrs. Roosevelt became mistress of the White House that she has failed to send to Mrs. McKinley at Canton a bouquet of the choicest flowers produced in the conservatories of the executive mansion. This delicate tribute of love and respect for the widow of the late President has but recently become generally known in Washington.

BAD STORM IN TEXAS.

GOLIAD IS DESTROYED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

Hurricane Travels Up the Gulf Coast, Leaving a Path of Destruction in the Southern and Western Parts of the Lone Star State.

It is believed that between 100 and 200 lives have been lost in a hurricane which swept southern and western Texas from the Red river to the lower Gulf coast, a stretch of fully 600 miles.

Of the fatalities nearly half occurred in Goliad, a town of 3,500 inhabitants on the San Antonio river, sixty miles south-west of Houston. That place was almost entirely wrecked, and the most conservative estimate places the loss of life at seventy-four, while scores of persons suffered injuries.

Other Cities Suffer.
San Antonio, Austin, Mexia, Beeville and Fort Sam Houston suffered from the visitation, and it is believed that the calamity will prove to be the worst that has befallen the Gulf coast since the hurricane of 1900 and its accompanying tidal wave engulfed the city of Galveston.

The first news of the disaster at Goliad was received at about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, when the long-distance telephone operator communicated to Houston the fact that a large part of the town had been literally blown away. The most serious damage by the storm was in the northern and western parts of the town, which were little more than a mass of wreckage, in which there were known to be many bodies and from which scores of persons, all homeless and many of them injured, were sending out calls for assistance.

Estimates of Dead.
Nearly every house in the town was razed or badly damaged by the wind, which also wrought havoc to life. The most accurate reports of fatalities place them at seventy-four, and the injured are believed to number at least 200. Of the dead forty-seven are whites and thirty are negroes. The seriously injured are whites and negroes in about the same proportion. The court house, city hall, jail, postoffice, churches and other public buildings are gone.

A driving rain which followed in the path of the tornado was followed in turn by a tremendous drop in temperature, adding to the misery of the survivors, homeless and unprepared to face such weather.

The storm was wholly unexpected, notwithstanding that the day was stormy, and on that account its work was probably more destructive, for as terrible as Texas hurricanes generally are, there no doubt would have been some among the victims who could have found a safe refuge.

Follows Gulf Coast.
The cyclone followed the general line of the Gulf coast, and the towns lying within about 100 miles of salt water were the principal sufferers in the southern part of the State. Beeville reports much damage to property, but no fatalities. In the eastern part of the State heavy rains fell, and the winds were high, but the storm was not cyclonic in character.

The territory immediately to the west of Austin felt the visitation severely. Walter's Park, a hamlet fourteen miles to the northeast of the capital, was badly damaged, three score or more houses being blown down and many trees uprooted.

In Austin a number of houses were unroofed, and the State institution for the blind was considerably damaged, though none of the inmates was injured.

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INSECT TO FIGHT INSECT.
Agricultural Department to Fly Ladybug Against San Jose Scale.

The Department of Agriculture is preparing to fight the ravages of the San Jose scale on vegetation throughout the country with its natural enemy, the ladybug, brought from the interior of China. Assistant Botanist Marlatt has returned from the Orient, where he sought the original home of the dreaded scale. Far in the interior of the latter country, where European plants had not penetrated, he found the scales and also the ladybugs which kept the scales in subjection and permitted the native plants to flourish.

Mr. Marlatt started home with a good supply of these ladybugs, but only sixteen survived on arrival in this country, and fourteen of those subsequently died. The two remaining, however, were nursed carefully by the government, with a view to fighting the scale in the same manner as in China. There now are fifty of them, requiring the constant gathering of scales from the department grounds for food. While not expecting the scales to be exterminated from this country, experts are planning to attack them with the increasing breed of their natural enemies.

Telegraphic Brevities.
Wellington, Kan., is to have free postal delivery service June 15.

The Washburn depot at Martinsburg, Mo., was struck by lightning and burned. The records were destroyed.

The Citizens' National bank of Okmulgee, I. T., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

Chief Justice Barford of Oklahoma has suspended Probate Judge Finley, of Kiowa county, and ordered the grand jury to indict him for illegal retention of fees.

MINERS ARE FOR WAR

ANTHRACITE WORKERS VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

Leaders Realize that This Will Be One of the Greatest Labor Struggles in the Country's History—The Decision Involves 145,000 Men.

Anthracite miners have voted to begin what many say will be the most serious labor struggle in the history of the country, if not the greatest in the world. At the convention in Hazleton, Pa., it was decided to continue the strike of 145,000 miners to the bitter end.

The step taken by the miners, after practically considering the matter for two months, has wiped out the uncertainty of the situation, and it is freely predicted that the most serious labor struggle in the history of the country, if not the world, is to begin. That is the view taken by nearly every miner. While the leaders are cautious and will not forecast their actions, it is not unlikely that the miners' fight will be carried into the bituminous coal regions and into other fields of industry.

Miner workers for eighteen months have been looking forward to the strike that is now upon them. They have saved their money and are considered to be in better shape to-day for a fight than they were in the great strike of 1900. That struggle ended in the mine owners giving the men a 10 per cent advance after a six weeks' suspension.

The operators are on record as being unalterably opposed to granting the men any concessions, and they have personally informed the mine workers' leaders of that fact. The workers fear that the present fight may mean the destruction of their organization, because they believe that the mine owners are bent more on wrecking their union than they are in opposing the demands for higher wages and shorter work days.

Leaders Give Advice.
President Mitchell's advice to the miners was peace and he gave it to them in the plainest and most forceful language. He was ably assisted by President Faby and Secretary Martell of the lower district and Secretary Dempsey of the upper territory. President Nichols of the first district, was the great champion of the strike advocates. Mr. Mitchell, who was the last to speak, was listened to with the greatest attention.

While the people of the coal fields are glad that the suspense and uncertainty occasioned by the long delays in reaching a conclusion of the strike question are over, the news of the convention's action has caused considerable depression. Business in the anthracite region has been paralyzed to a certain extent and it will probably come to almost a standstill.

ADVOCATES THE SHOTGUN.
Senator Tillman's Sensational Speech in the Senate.

Senator Tillman made a sensational speech in the Senate the other afternoon, in which he advocated the use of the shotgun, when necessary, in settling the negro problem in the South.

He discussed the situation in the South and declared that if it had been known prior to the conclusion of the war that in the South the reins of government were to be turned over to the negroes there would have been inaugurated a guerrilla warfare in the swamps of the South that would have been kept up indefinitely.

In his own State there were 200,000 more negroes than whites and in Mississippi 300,000 more colored than white people. In order to maintain their respect the whites, he declared, were obliged to take the reins of government in the South by whatever means they could—using the shotgun as one of the means.

Referring to the reinauguration of white supremacy in South Carolina, he said the whites had secured a majority of 3,000. It might just as easily have been, he said, 50,000 or 60,000. They simply got such a majority as was necessary.

In the United States, he maintained, a serious problem confronted the government—the negro problem—and it might better try to solve that than to hunt for trouble in the Philippines.

IGNATIUS A. SULLIVAN.
Labor Leader Elected Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

Workmen seem to be gaining control of the municipal governments throughout Connecticut. Bridgeport and Ansonia surprised the State last fall by electing mayors from the ranks of the toilers, and now Hartford has come into line by choosing Ignatius A. Sullivan, the Economic League candidate, mayor over Maj. William B. Dwight, the Republican candidate.

Sullivan's majority was 405 in a total vote of 12,773. Mayor-elect Sullivan is a clerk in a clothing store. A few years ago he helped form the Clerks' Union, which became affiliated with the Central Labor Union, and has since been prominent in labor circles. He has been president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, and is now president of the State Federation of Labor. He has lived in the Connecticut capital only seven years, and in view of this brief residence his election is all the more remarkable. His opponent is a prominent resident and stands so high socially that his supporters were dubbed the "Silk Stocking Crowd."

Sends Flowers to Mrs. McKinley.
Not a day has passed since Mrs. Roosevelt became mistress of the White House that she has failed to send to Mrs. McKinley at Canton a bouquet of the choicest flowers produced in the conservatories of the executive mansion. This delicate tribute of love and respect for the widow of the late President has but recently become generally known in Washington.

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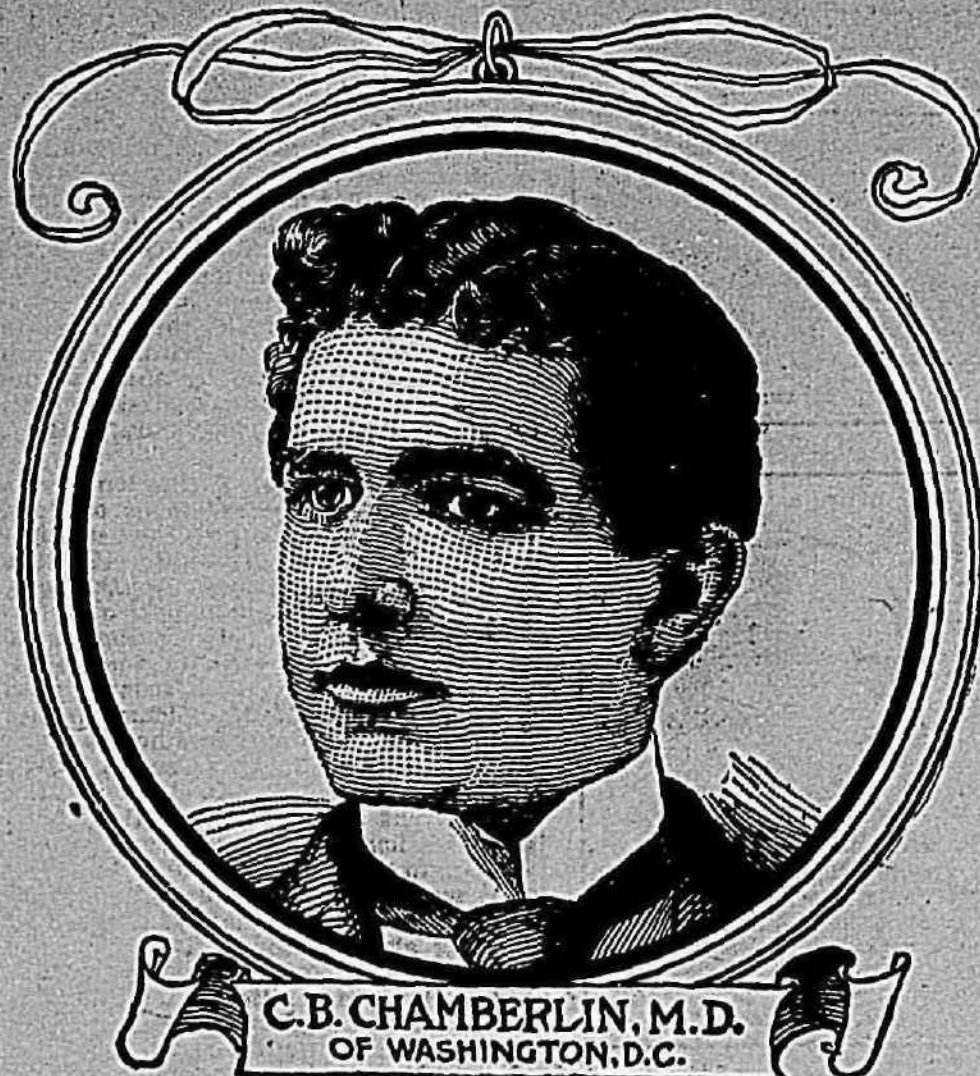
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PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M.D.
OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

C. B. Chamberlin, M.D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.:

"Many cases have come under my observation, where *Peruna* has benefited and cured. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury.
Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Ex-
aminer of U. S. Treasury Department,
graduate of Columbia College and
who served three years at
West Point, has the following to
say of *Peruna*:



Dr. L. Jordan.

Prospective Investors

Should look up information regarding
lands along and contiguous to the
line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids
and Northern Railway before buying. Pro-
fessional and business men of all kinds
should acquaint themselves with the
many opportunities offered at the new
towns along this railway.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each
month, round trip homeseekers' excursion
tickets will be on sale to points on this
line. Good opportunities for securing
homes in northwestern Iowa, southern
Minnesota and South Dakota.

Call on nearest agents for rates, etc.,
and see that your ticket reads via B.
C. R. & N. Ry.

J. N. G. FARMER,
G. P. & T. A., B. C. R. & N. Ry.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Had Eyes of His Own.

Uncle Backwoods—I'm beginnin' to
think that young school teacher ain't
right in his head.

Mrs. Backwoods—What's the matter
with him?

Uncle Backwoods—Why, he was try-
ing to make me believe that the stars
is bigger'n the moon!—Puck.

The little King of Spain is carefully
guarded every night by a body of picked
men, natives of Espinosa, who are serv-
ed with distinction in the army.

"I Want Everybody to Know How Completely It Cures Indigestion."

This shows the unselfish disposition of Mr.
Hodge, of Orchard Cottage, Ippeden, New-
ton, who, having been cured by *Vogeler's*
Compound, wishes every other sufferer to
know of the benefit he has received from
this marvellous remedy. He tells his story
as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I had *Vogeler's* Compound a remedy
above all others; last year I was in a thorough
state of health, and could hardly drag one leg after
the other. I had tried dozens of remedies advertised
to cure indigestion and all attendant evils, but was
rapidly going from bad to worse, when I had the good
fortune to be recommended to take *Vogeler's* Com-
pound. I did so, and am thankful to say it made a
new man of me. I should like other people to know
its virtues, and how completely it knocks under the
worst forms of indigestion and dyspepsia."

(Signed) GEORGE H. HODGE.
Vogeler's Compound is the greatest remedy
of the century for all stomach disorders
and liver and kidney troubles in both men
and women. A free sample bottle will be
sent on application to the proprietors, St.
Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

Why Is It

That St. Jacobs Oil always affords instant
relief from pains, after all other remedies
have signally failed? Simply because it is
peculiar to itself, wholly unlike another rem-
edy. It possesses great penetrating power,
reaching the very seat of the disease. It
acts like magic. It conquers pain quickly
and surely. It is an outward application,
and is used by millions of people.

ALABASTINE THE ONLY DURABLE WALL COATING



Kalsomines are temporary,
rot, rub off and scale.

SMALL POX
and other disease germs are
nurtured and diseases dissemi-
nated by wall paper.

ALABASTINE
should be used in renovating
and disinfecting all walls.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Congress.

In the Senate on Tuesday an additional
appropriation of \$300,000 was voted for
the stricken people of the French West
Indies. The agricultural appropriation bill
was passed and then Mr. Stewart
spoke in support of the Philippine bill.
The conference report on the Cuban dip-
lomatic and consular bill was adopted,
the House conferees accepting the
amendment making the salary of the
minister to Cuba \$12,000 a year, and the
Senate accepting the amendment strik-
ing out the provision for \$2,000 a year
for the minister's house rent and for an
additional consul. In the House discus-
sion of the naval appropriation bill was
begin. The conference report on the
omnibus claims bill was rejected on the
ground that claims not considered by
either branch of Congress had been in-
serted in the measure by the conferees
and the measure was returned to con-
ference.

During the greater part of the Senate
session on Wednesday the fortifications
appropriation bill was under considera-
tion. Mr. Proctor offered an amend-
ment providing that no part of the approp-
riation made should be used for procur-
ing disappearing gun carriages. This pre-
cipitated a debate which continued for
two hours, and had not been concluded
when the measure was laid aside for the
day. A further conference on the omni-
bus claims bill was agreed to, with
Messrs. Warren, Teller and Mason as
the conferees. In the House the naval
appropriation bill occupied attention
throughout the day. Mr. Dayton (Vt.)
spoke on the need of strengthening
(Va.) spoke on the need of strengthening
the navy. The debate took a wide range
at times, Mr. Rhea (Va.) speaking in
criticism of the administration's
Philippine policy and Mr. Elliott
(S. C.) presenting the advantages of the
proposed Appalachian forest reserve. His-
ing to a question of personal privilege,
Mr. Mahon (Pa.) indignantly denied
statements contained in a circular re-
port to members alleging that certain con-
tributions had been made to his campaign
expenses. The conference report on the
Cuban diplomatic and consular bill was
agreed to.

Thursday in the Senate was chiefly oc-
cupied with debate on the Philippine bill.
The bill providing for the erection of a
union railway station in Washington and
the fortifications appropriations bill were
passed, the former by a vote of 45 to 24,
and the latter without division after the
adoption of an amendment proposed by
Mr. Proctor, making the acceptance of
disappearing gun carriages conditional
upon tests. A conference on the agri-
cultural appropriation bill was agreed to,
with Messrs. Proctor, Mansbrough and
Bate as conferees. The conference re-
port on the omnibus claims bill was un-
der consideration. The conferees being
unable to agree on the Selfridge board
claims. The report was agreed to. A
bill to establish an Indian agricultural
school at Wahpeton, N. D., was passed.
In the House the debate on the naval
appropriation bill veered into the Philippine
question, and when adjournment was taken
the measure was being read for
amendment. The Senate amendments to
the agricultural appropriation bill were
disagreed to, and the bill was sent to
conference, with Messrs. Wadsworth,
Henry (Conn.) and Williams (Miss.) as
the House conferees.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. McFarlin
concluded his speech in opposition to the
present Philippine policy of the govern-
ment. Mr. Deboe supported the pending
measure in a carefully prepared speech.
Bills were passed appropriating \$10,000
for the establishment of a biological sta-
tion on the great lakes under the control
of the United States commissioner of
fish and fisheries; to prevent a false
branding or marking of food and dairy
products as to the State or territory in
which they are made or produced; the bill
regulating interstate commerce in false-
ly branded goods, and ninety-five private
pension bills. In the House the naval
appropriation bill again had the right
of way, but the debate chiefly lingered
on the Philippine and the Selfridge board
claims. The bill turning over to Porto
Rico all the public lands of the island
except sites designated by the President
within one year for naval and coaling
stations, military posts and other United
States purposes, were passed. After some
discussion the bill reported by Mr. Mc-
Call from the ways and means commit-
tee, regarding the tax on legacies paid
under the war revenue act by religious,
charitable, art and educational institu-
tions was passed.

The conference report on the omnibus
claims bill was adopted by the Senate
Monday. As passed by the House the
bill aggregated \$213,105. The net in-
crease made by the Senate was \$2,924,
252. The conference report shows the
House agreed to \$1,405,393 of the
amount added by the Senate; so the
amount carried by the measure as agreed
to is \$1,618,495. Mr. Dooliver spoke at
length in support of the Philippine bill.
The House passed the naval appropriation
bill with several amendments. The
bill limiting the hours of daily service on
government work to eight hours was
passed under suspension of the rules, as
was a House joint resolution fixing Dec.
31, 1902, as the date when entries under
the mining laws of the United States
of certain lands in the Spokane (Wash.)
Indian reservation shall take effect. A
Senate bill providing for the erection of
the northern branch of the National
Home for Disabled Soldiers at Hot
Springs, S. D., was also passed.

Washington Notes.
General O. L. Spaulding, first assist-
ant secretary of the treasury, is to be re-
tired.
The funeral of Rear Admiral Sampson
surpassed all previous naval funerals
in America. The President, cabinet and
all other officers of the government at-
tended.
Senator Vest, in Philippine debate, de-
nied Tillman's statement that Lincoln,
at Hampton Roads, offered Confederates
their peace terms; denial based on
personal knowledge as Confederate Sen-
ator.

Big Money in the Bogs of Ireland.

Ireland may turn out to be a verita-
ble Klondike in a few years. The lat-
est scientific discovery is a method of
manufacturing artificial gutta-percha
from peat, and if it turns out to be
what is claimed, it will simplify a
great problem in electricity, the insula-
tion of ocean cables.

A scientist who discovered the meth-
od asserts that he is able to make an
equally good insulator out of ordinary
peat.

So far, gutta-percha is the only sub-
stance which has been found to furnish
perfect protection for a wire against
the chemical influences of salt water,
and the product is not only limited,
but is practically controlled by a few
manufacturers, who own the forests in
the East Indies from which gutta-
percha is obtained.

The price of gutta-percha has been
gradually increasing for years, owing
to the enormous demand, and the sup-
ply is diminishing, so that if the sci-
entist's discovery proves successful he
will contribute greatly to the world's
economy.

In Ireland there are over 3,000,000
acres of bogland which are at present
useless, while in Scotland 2,500,000
acres will be at the inventor's dis-
posal.

Held on to a Chair.

Palmer, Mo., May 10th.—Mrs. Lucy
Compton has for the past eight or ten
years suffered a great deal of pain and
discomfort. She had Kidney Trouble with
an awful pain in her back which was
so bad at many times that she could
scarcely get about at all.

"I have been down with my back
for the past eight or ten years," she
says, "and sometimes so bad that I
could not get around only by holding
on to a chair or some other object."
"Dodd's Kidney Pills have given me
more relief than anything I have ever
used."

"After I had used the first box I was
almost entirely cured of this dreadful
trouble."

"I can truthfully recommend Dodd's
Kidney Pills to any woman suffering
as I have suffered for so long."

Mrs. Compton's cure was certainly a
remarkable one.

How Tillman Beat Warren.

There is a good-natured rivalry be-
tween Senators Tillman of South Car-
olina and Warren of Wyoming as to
which is the real farmer. When they
discuss the subject they compare the
muscles of their hands and arms and
swap experience of their early days.

"Did you ever milk cows?" asked
Warren.

"No," replied Tillman, "but I have
plowed."

"So have I," said Warren, "and I
have milked cows, too. Then for six
days a week from early morn until
sundown for an entire winter I
chopped wood."

"That's how you got your big mus-
cles in your arms," remarked Tillman,
admiringly. "I have chopped wood,
too, when I was clearing land. But
Warren," said the South Carolinian, "I
had to take charge of a farm when I
was 17 years old and I managed it un-
til I was elected Governor. You never
ran a farm as long as that."

"No," said Senator Warren, "that
beats me."—Washington Post.

Characteristic.

It was on the train between St. Pe-
tersburg and Moscow.

"Ah," said the gentleman in the brown
hat, "I am glad to see that there is an-
other American on the train."

"But how did you know I was an
American?" queried the person address-
ed, with a puzzled expression.

"Because when we slowed up at that
freshly painted station you reached out
of the window and touched it to see if
the paint was dry."—Chicago News.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the
senior partner of the firm of P. J. CHENEY & CO.,
doing business in the City of Toledo, County and
State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the
sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each
and every case of CATARRH that cannot be
cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

Sworn to before me on December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally and acts
directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the
system. Send for testimonials, free.
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ravenous Economy.

Jaggies—His wife saved up over 500
pennies. Didn't he praise her for her
economy?

Waggies—He did at first, but not after
she confessed that each penny repre-
sented the change out of a dollar she
got at the bargain counters.—New York
Sun.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.
Write to-day to Allen B. Olmsted, Le Roy,
N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-
Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes.
It cures tired, sweating, damp, swollen,
aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes
easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions.
All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c

Only One.

Harduppe (dressing for the ball)—Yes,
this is the best shirt I've got.

Obman—Looks more as if it might be
the worst.

Harduppe—So it is.—Philadelphia
Press.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes
use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz.
package, 5 cents.

Weber, the musical composer, had a
musical mother, who found pleasure in
the gems of classical music.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

WORK FOR ALL. Spare hours or full
time. Entirely new. Patterson & Co., Dallas, Texas.



Mrs. Mamie Herbert, 56 Elmwood Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y., Treasurer Empire State
Fortnightly, Buffalo, N. Y., After Eight
Years' Suffering Cured by Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Inflammation and ulceration of the
uterus laid me low and robbed life of its joys for me. For eight years
I was in frequent pain and misery, and then Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound came to me, the greatest boon I have
known, for it brought new life and health to me. I used several
bottles of Compound and your Sanative Wash. My improvement
was slow, but from the first bottle I felt that I was better, and so I
kept up courage and continued the treatment. None of my friends
ever dreamed that I would be well again, but I have now enjoyed life
to its fullest extent for three years."—MRS. MAMIE HERBERT.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful
menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the
womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache,
bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous pro-
stration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude,
excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "fall-
ing" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness,
they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.
Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice.
She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies



AND
Rest
FOR
Tired
Mothers

In Warm Baths with

Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and
greatest of skin cures, followed in severe cases by mild doses of
CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS. This is the purest, sweetest,
most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing,
disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply
skin and scalp humours, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with
loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when
all other remedies fail.

Millions of Mothers Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beauti-
fying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itching, and chafings; for cleansing the scalp of
crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair; for softening, whitening, and
soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.
Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflamma-
tions, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative
weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to
women, especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best
skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c), to cleanse the skin of crusts and
scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c),
to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation; and soothe and
heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c), to cool and cleanse the
blood. A BRUSH SOAP is often sufficient to cure the most torturing
disfiguring, and humbling skin, scalp and blood humours, with loss
of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot:
27, 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. PORTER, DAVIS AND
CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical
medication for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers
and humours cures. Each pill is equivalent to one teaspoonful of liquid RESOLVENT. Put up in
screw-cap pocket vials, containing the same number of doses as a 50c. bottle of liquid RES-
OLVENT, price, 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup,
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

S. N. U. No. 21-1902
In writing to advertisers, please do not fail to men-
tion you saw the Advertisement in this paper.
SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

BANK OF ANTIOCH

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

GOING NORTH At Antioch
Lv. Chicago 6:25 AM No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 10:35 AM
1:50 PM No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 3:15 PM
4:20 PM No. 13, Daily
GOING SOUTH At Chicago
Lv. Antioch 7:25 AM No. 14, Daily 10:30 AM
11:17 AM No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:50 PM
4:20 PM No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 3:15 PM
9:38 PM No. 2, Daily 10:50 PM
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 537 M. W. A.
meets at 7:30 the first and third
Monday evening of every month,
in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois.
Visiting Neighbors always welcome.
W. R. WILLIAMS, V. C.
C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., holds
regular communications the first and third
Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting
Brethren always welcome.
L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

Attention, Farmers!

Breed to the best for the season of 1902,
the prize-winning and prize-producing
Clydesdale stallion, Sir David, No. (8920).
Sire, Barney 5002, he by the Darley
horse, Good Hope 1679. Dam, Lady Gra-
ham 2240, by Fride of Glasgow 239. Grand
dam, Topsy 117, by Wallace 1532, etc. Sir
David's dam, Starlight 4342. Grand dam
Lady's Maid 2569.

The individual excellencies of this horse,
those qualities which go to make up the
perfect draft horse have but to be seen to be
appreciated. He is a beautiful seal brown
with narrow stripe on face. His aristocratic
carriage, having a well-shaped breeding
like head coupled to a beautifully arched
neck with stylish action, give him a
commanding appearance. With an ex-
cellent middle, two good ends and strongly
muscled all over, and set on legs the best,
so strongly characteristic of the breed
which, particularly on account of the for-
eign demand—the backbone of the market
today—and because as a breeder their in-
dividual excellencies are now becoming
better known than ever, make them the
foremost and without a shadow of doubt
the most profitable horse for the farmer to
breed today. The superiority of the Cly-
desdale cross over all draft breeds has been
fully demonstrated at all the leading exhibi-
tions of the country and never more em-
phatically than at the International Exhibi-
tions held at Chicago in 1893, and 1901,
where in draft classes for geldings and
mares for single all the way through up to
six-horse teams, the Clydesdale took first
and second premiums, leaving only third to
Percherons.

TERMS—To insure a live colt \$15. Par-
ties disposing of mares before foaling, held
responsible for service fee.

For particulars address:
2544 W. G. THOM, Millburn, Ill.

Could Not Read Bangs

John Kendrick Bangs tells a rather
good story on himself. Stopping one
day for some light reading for sum-
mer vacation at one of New York's
largest book stores, he was offered by
the unassuming clerk one of his own
books. "Oh, I don't want that," said
Mr. Bangs. "I can't read Bangs."
"Well, do you know," responded the
clerk, "neither can I." When Mr.
Bangs gave his name and address there
were words.

Straightening Eyelids

Many Japanese women are under-
going the slight surgical operation nec-
essary to straighten the slant of the
eyelid, which distinguishes them so
unmistakably from Caucasian women.

No Loss of Time

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and
would rather be out of coffee and sugar
than it. I sold five bottles of it yesterday
to threshers that could go no farther, and
they are at work again this morning. H.
R. Phelps, Plymouth, Oklahoma. As it
will be seen by the above the threshers
were able to keep on their work without
losing a single day's time. You should
keep a bottle of this remedy in your home.
For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch and Grays-
lake Pharmacy.

Royalties Due Typewriter

The typewriter seems to have made
more progress with European royalti-
ties than with European statesmen.
Neither Lord Salisbury nor Mr. Bal-
four approves of it, and even Mr.
Chamberlain seldom uses it. On the
other hand, the Czar and Czarina are
experts in its use, the Kaiser is its
advocate and the King of the Belgians
and the Sultan use it extensively for
their personal correspondence.

Dr. English's Versatility

The late Dr. Thomas Dunn English
was a man of very considerable ver-
satility. One of his chief hobbies was
mineralogy. He left a cabinet of spec-
imens of great value and his opinions
on the subject carried much weight.

Dangerous If Neglected

Burns, cuts, and other wounds often fail
to heal properly if neglected and become
troublesome sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel
Salve prevents such consequences. Even
where delay has aggravated the injury
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effects a cure.
I had a running sore on my leg for thirty
years, says H. O. Hartly, Yanketown, Ind.
After using many remedies, I tried De-
Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes
healed the sore. Cures all skin diseases.
Piles yield to it at once. Beware of coun-
terfeits. W. T. Hill.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was ex-
tremely weak for 12 years. The
doctors said my blood was all
turning to water. At last I tried
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon
feeling all right again."
Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you
have been ill, nor how
poorly you may be today,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the
best medicine you can
take for purifying and en-
riching the blood.
Don't doubt it, put your
whole trust in it, throw
away everything else.

11.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this great
old family medicine. Follow his advice and
we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Too Much of a Rush

A ticket agent in a theater once
owned a parrot that was quick at
learning to repeat phrases he heard.
The ticket man went to the country for
his summer holiday and took the par-
rot. One day the bird got out of the
cage and disappeared. His owner
searched about for him, and finally,
toward evening, found him, despoiled
of his feathers, sitting far out on the
limb of a tree, while a dozen crows
were pecking at him whenever they
could get a chance, and all this time
the poor parrot, with his back humped
up, was edging away from the crows
and constantly exclaiming, in imita-
tion of his master: "One at a time,
gentlemen; one at a time."

Left Many Descendants

The oldest woman in Scotland, in
the person of Mrs. John Roe, better
known as Jean Sharpe, has just passed
away. Jean, who lived in Kirkpat-
rick, Durham, Kircudbrightshire, was
in her 105th year, and she had a
daughter in New York 85 years old.
She had forty-two grandchildren, nearly
100 great-grandchildren, and
six great-great-grandchildren. She
lived all her days in the Steuarts, and
retained her faculties to the end.

Reveals a Great Secret

It is often asked how such startling cures
that puzzle the best physicians, are effected
by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.
Here is the secret. It cuts out the
phlegm and germ infected mucus, and lets
the life giving oxygen enrich and vitalize
the blood. It heals the inflamed, cough-
worn throat and lungs. Hard colds and
stubborn coughs soon yield to Dr. King's
New Discovery, the most infallible remedy
for all throat and lung diseases. Guar-
anteed bottles 50c; and \$1.00. Trial bottles
free at W. T. Hill's.

Where Minerals Are Plenty

Tierra del Fuego is full of minerals,
among which is no small proportion
of gold. That there is to be a boom
in mining down in that part of the
world there is no doubt. When the
discoveries shall be made which will
accomplish this result no one can pre-
dict, but there are in movement oper-
ations which at any time may result
in such discoveries as will attract at-
tention.

A New Lot Received

Ordway Plasters have come to stick—they
will surely cure you if you stick to them.
Ordway Foot Plasters cures Sciatica,
Weak and Painful Knees, Ankle Joints and
Cold Feet. Sure cure for Rheumatism.
Corn and Bunion Plasters, six for 10 cts.
A Sure Cure. For sale by
Mrs. J. S. Sutton, Wilton Bk.

World's Largest Grapevine

The largest grapevine in the world
is growing in a secluded spot of the
Carpinteria valley, Santa Barbara
county, California. Its trunk measures
eight feet three inches in circumfer-
ence, and some of its branches three
feet in circumference. Its branches
cover nearly a half acre and require a
frame having sixty stout posts to support
it. It is kept cut back every year or
it would cover a much larger area.

Stand Like a Stone Wall

Between your children and the tortures
of itching and burning eczema, scaldhead
or other skin diseases. How? why? by
using Bucklen's Arnica Salve, earth's great-
est healer. Quickest cure for ulcers, fever
sores, salt rheum, cuts, burns or bruises.
Infallible for Piles. 25c. at W. T. Hill's
drug store.

Beginning and End

A certain gilded youth, seriously
smitten by the charm and grace of a
demure-looking country damsel, ven-
tured to remark: "How I wish you
would give me that ring upon your
finger. It exactly resembles my love
for you—it has no end." "Excuse me,
sir," replied the fair one, "I think I
will keep it, for it is also emblematic
of my love for you—it has no begin-
ning."

What Thin Folks Need

Is a greater power of digesting and assim-
ilating food. For them Dr. King's New
Life Pills work wonders. They tone and
regulate the digestive organs, gently ex-
pell all poisons from the system, enrich the
blood, improve appetite, make healthy flesh
Only 25c. at W. T. Hill's.

War of Extermination on Rats

The discovery of the part played by
the ship rat in the carrying of plague
from port to port has resulted in a war
of extermination on the part of all
progressive port sanitary authorities.
In the port of London the rats have
been destroyed literally by tens of
thousands. A recently issued report
states that between Nov. 24 and Dec.
31 six cases of plague and thirteen
cases of enteric fever were dealt with
and during that period 10,164 rats were
destroyed. The medical officer of
health in a further report for January
says that 2,293 ships were inspected
and 7,626 rats destroyed. The total
number of rats accounted for since
the commencement of the raid has
amounted to considerably over 100,-
000. In one large steamer which was
disinfected on account of smallpox no
fewer than 1,000 dead rats were found
after the process of fumigation.

Ammonia Over a Telephone

"Well," said Druggist Henry Rapp a
few days ago, "I have heard people call
up places over the telephone and ask
to 'see' certain parties, but that isn't
a marker to what I heard yesterday. A
woman came into my store and, step-
ping to the telephone, called up a Mrs.
Isaacs, on one of the hilltops. While
she was talking my clerk, who was
cleaning some bottles, poured a lot of
ammonia upon a sponge and the odor
filled the store.
"Imagine my surprise when I heard
the woman at the telephone exclaim:
'Mrs. Isaacs, are you cleaning house?'
There was an interval for the answer,
which was followed by the woman say-
ing, 'Why, I thought you was. I
can smell ammonia so strong.'—Cin-
cinnati Enquirer.

The Most Common Ailment

More people suffer from rheumatism
than from any other ailment. This is
wholly unnecessary too, for a cure may be
effected at a very small cost. G. W. Wes-
cott, of Mendocino, says: "I have been
afflicted with rheumatism for some time
and it has caused me much suffering. I
concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm
and am pleased to say that it has cured me."
For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch and Grays-
lake Pharmacy.

A Solemn Amendment

The Senate was considering the bill
to ratify the treaty with the Crow In-
dians in Montana.
"Are there any amendments?" asked
the presiding officer.
"There is one committee amend-
ment," whispered the clerk.
"The committee amendment will be
reported," said Mr. Frye.

Amid dignified silence the clerk read
as follows:
"Strike out 'two jackasses' and in-
sert 'one stallion.'"
The amendment sounded so ludri-
cious that the senators burst out
laughing. Senator Platt of Connecti-
cut almost rolled out of his chair.

Holds up a Congressman

"At the end of the campaign," writes
Champ Clark, Missouri's brilliant congres-
sman, from over work, nervous tension,
loss of sleep and constant speaking I had
about utterly collapsed. It seemed that all
the organs in my body were out of order, but
three bottles of Electric Bitters made me
all right. It's the best all-around medi-
cine ever sold over the druggist's counter.
It worked and run down men and weak
sickly women gain splendid health and
vitality from Electric Bitters. Try them.
Only 50c. Guaranteed by W. T. Hill.

Forest of California

In the northern part of San Jose
county, California, and lapsing over
into San Mateo county, lies the so-
called Big Basin, a bit of the primitive
forest. The exact area of the tract is
about 2,500 acres. It contains one of
the finest stretches of woodland which
remains in the state. The characteris-
tic tree is the giant redwood. It has
been proposed to convert the basin into
a forest preserve.

Wants Otherto Know

I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers
for constipation and torpid liver and they
are all right. I am glad to endorse them
for I think when we find a good thing we
ought to let others know it. writes Alfred
Heinze, Quincy, Ill. They never gripe or
distress. Sure, safe pills. W. T. Hill.

Not the Whooping Cough

The whooping cough had caught
many children of a certain neighbor-
hood. A certain mother of a bright
little boy had many fears lest her son
should take it. She had talked and
worried about it so much that her boy
was almost afraid to leave her side.
One night after the little fellow had
been put to bed a donkey was being
driven past the house, and when right
in front of the house he began with
that terrible voice of his, "Hee-haw,
hee-haw."
With a shriek the little boy leaped
from the bed, screaming at the top of
his voice: "The whooping cough is
coming, mamma!"
He didn't catch the whooping cough
that time.

Like a Browning Man

Five years ago a disease the doctors call
dyspepsia took such a hold of me that I
could scarcely go, writes Geo. S. Marsh, a
well known attorney of Nacoma, Tex. I
took quantities of pepsin and other medi-
cines but nothing helped me. As a drown-
ing man grabs at a straw I grabbed at
Kodol. I felt an improvement at once and
after a few bottles am sound and well.
Kodol is the only medicine which exactly
reproduces the natural digestive juices and
consequently is the only one which digests
any good food and cures any form of stom-
ach trouble. W. T. Hill.



By courtesy of St. Louis Globe-Democrat

THE STATE CONVENTION

Great Republican Assemblage in
Which Important Work
Was Done.

WINNING TICKET IS NOMINATED

The Platform a Characteristic Pre-
sentation of Republican Sen-
timent.

For United States Senator—ALBERT
J. HOPKINS of Kane county.

For clerk of the Supreme court—
CHRIS-MANER of Cook county.

For State Treasurer—FRED A.
BUSSE of Cook county.

For State Superintendent of Public
Instruction—ALFRED S. BAYLISS of
LaSalle county.

For Trustees of the State University—
WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY of Cham-
paign county; MRS. LAURA H.
EVANS of Christian county; and L. H.
KERRICK of McLean county.

For clerk of the appellate court for
the second district—CHRISTOPHER
O. DUFFY of LaSalle county.

For clerk of the Appellate Court for
the Third District—WILLIAM C. HILL
of Clark county.

Vote for the Sherman minority re-
port, 5724.
Vote for the endorsement of Hopkins,
1,0144.

Vote against endorsement of Hop-
kins, 4934.

Above will be found, in brief, the re-
sult of the deliberations of the great-
est "off-year" Republican convention
ever held in Illinois. The platform
adopted is a characteristic presentation
of Republican sentiment, both as to
national and state affairs, and voices
the stalwart sentiment of Illinois Re-
publicanism. It is as follows:

"As Republicans of Illinois in state
convention assembled, we reaffirm the
platform adopted by the national Re-
publican convention in Philadelphia
in 1900 and pledge anew our loyal sup-
port to the principles therein contained.

We record the people's deep sense of
loss in the tragic death of the presi-
dent, William McKinley. Soldier, pa-
triot, statesman, he gave to the nation
services so eminent as to secure to him
not only a place in history among the
world's greatest leaders, but also a
lasting place in the hearts of his coun-
trymen.

"We deplore the death of that un-
flinching exponent of Republican prin-
ciples, John R. Tanner. In him the
state of Illinois lost a splendid adminis-
trator, the Republican party a peerless
leader, and honest men a true friend.

"We fully endorse and commend the
administration of the national govern-
ment by President Theodore Roose-
velt. We bear witness to the many se-
rious questions, foreign and domestic,
which have been encountered by him
and his chosen advisers, and express
the highest appreciation of the ability,
justice and wisdom with which they
have been met.

"We unreservedly endorse the clean,
honest and economical administration
of state affairs under Governor Rich-
ard Yates, and we point to the solvency
of the state treasury and the busi-
ness-like conduct of the departments
of the state government as indisputable
proof that the welfare of the great
state of Illinois demands that the Re-
publican party remain in control of its
affairs.

"Recognizing the ability, experience
and fitness of the Hon. Albert J. Hop-
kins for the position of United States
senator from this state, we heartily in-
dorse his candidacy for that position,
and request the members of the Forty-
third general assembly of Illinois to
elect him to represent this state in
the senate of the United States.

"We endorse the record of our nation-
al senators and representatives for
their services in the present congress.
We declare that a fair and just
recognition of the services of the fed-
eral soldiers and sailors of the late
civil war and those of the war with
Spain requires that a liberal provision
be made with pensions for the dis-
abled soldiers and widows and orphans
of those who fell for the flag.
"We commend the brilliant and pat-

riot services of our army and navy
in maintaining the dignity and honor
of our flag on the seas and in our for-
eign possessions and we condemn the
malignant attacks now being made upon
our soldiers and sailors.

"We approve of the Republican pol-
icy of protection under which our in-
dustries have developed, agriculture
has been benefited and labor has been
given ready employment at constantly
increasing wages, and we approve of
all organizations that will benefit the
condition of labor and result in the
common good of the toiling masses.

"We condemn all conspiracies and
combines to restrict business, to create
monopolies, to limit production or con-
trol prices, and favor such legislation
as will effectually restrain and prevent
all such abuses, protect and promote
competition and secure the rights of
producers, laborers and all who are
engaged in industry and commerce,
and we approve and commend the ef-
forts of President Roosevelt to enforce
the laws against illegal combinations
in restraint of trade, and pledge him
our hearty support in all his efforts to
prevent the people from oppressive
combinations of capital.

"While we recognize that from a hu-
manitarian and economic standpoint
those confined in our penal and re-
formatory institutions must be kept
employed and should contribute toward
their maintenance, yet we favor such
legislation as will reduce the competi-
tion between convict and free labor
to the minimum. We pledge our ear-
nest and untiring efforts to the passage
of such laws at the next session of our
legislature as will bring about such
results in accordance with the constitu-
tion of the state of Illinois.

"We recommend the institution of
civil service rules in the charitable
institutions of the state; approve the
course of the present state adminis-
tration in removing fully four-fifths of the
employees of these institutions, and call
for such legislation from the general
assembly as will prevent unjust re-
movals upon a change of administra-
tion or the party in power.
"We favor a reciprocal treaty with
Cuba."

Mr. Cannon's Address

Congressman Cannon, as temporary
chairman of the convention, made a
ringing address and outlined the past
policies and spoke of the glory of the
Republican party, its present policies
and future possibilities. Briefly re-
viewing the history of the causes
which brought about the Cuban war
he spoke of the resultant obligations
growing out of the triumph of our
army and navy. He said on this sub-
ject:

"What is our duty to Cuba? She
cannot make treaties as other nations.
She cannot create debts as other na-
tions. As we have become in one
sense her guardian, it is our duty in
simple justice to see to it that she has
our market for her products in the
United States. (Applause.) How are
you going to work it out? The Re-
publican party will work it out by a
reciprocal trade agreement (applause),
by which, without injury to any in-
dustry, to any laborer in our borders,
her products will come to our markets
(applause) with a concession that will
let them come upon better terms than
the products of Germany and other
countries come. In turn, under such
an agreement she would provide that
our products would go to her markets
on better terms than the products of
other nations go to her markets. Rec-
iprocal trade. Under that we would
take most of her products. Under
that the United States of America
would furnish her substantially with
all that she desires to purchase that is
not created in her own borders. (Ap-
plause.) It does seem to me under
these conditions, gentlemen of the
convention, if you will allow me a
homely expression, that any man or
any party, as we say down in central
Illinois, that has sense enough to set
a hen, would see that this is the right
kind of an agreement to make.
(Laughter and applause.)

"What next? The Philippines, half
way around the earth. Direct payment
to Spain of \$20,000,000; the enforce-
ment of law and order; a pledge to
keep the islands as our own and con-
trol them and build them up. We
are doing it pretty well. But it is
strange how in the past our Demo-
cratic friends as now and in the future
are searching for issues. It is a great
thing to plant your feet in righteous-
ness and in correct policy and go out
to conquer—a great thing—but it is a
strange thing that a great party, when
everything is going along in first-class
fashion, should go and plant its feet
in unwisdom, in unpatriotism, in ig-
norance and bad policy that it may
have an issue. (Applause.)

About Trusts

After a severe criticism upon the
attitude of the Democratic members
of the national congress toward our
soldiers and sailors and a brief refer-
ence to our monetary system Mr. Can-
non discussed the trust question. He
said in part:

"One other matter. Have you ever
heard tell of this cry of trust, com-
binations, monopolies? How easy the
words roll off your tongue. Yet, gen-
tlemen, here are new questions—sub-
stantially new—but the American
people have to deal with. We can
not deal with them by abuse or de-
amation. We must deal with them
courageously, without fear, without
affection.

"The Republican party, ten years
ago, under the leadership of John
Sherman, wrote upon the national
statute books—a law—Mr. Hopkins,
that you and I voted for, that pro-
hibits unlawful—prohibits combina-
tions in restraint between the states,
or between the states and foreign na-
tions. It stands there today. It is
made the duty of the chief magistrate
of the United States, and he has taken
oath accordingly, to see to it that
the laws are enforced. And I thank
God that the president of the United
States has the courage and the wis-
dom, to keep his oath and in an order-
ly way, in the courts, he is proceeding
against such combinations. One good
thing about Theodore Roosevelt; one
good thing about the Republican par-
ty. Our Democratic friends may rave
and howl; our mungyung saluts may
draw their pharisaical coats about them
and be wiser than other men, and not
be contaminated, but Theodore Roose-
velt and the Republican party have
the courage and the wisdom to do the
necessary amount of talking, and also
to act—one ounce of action is worth
a volume of speech."

Governor Northcott's Address

While Congressman Cannon, who
was the temporary chairman, devoted
his attention wholly to national affairs,
Governor Northcott, the permanent
chairman of the convention, after cov-
ering some points as to national mat-
ters, not referred to by Congressman
Cannon, spoke at length upon state
politics. The conclusion of his address
was as follows:

"We of Illinois, here assembled to
array our party in line of battle for the
coming contest with our friends, the
Democrats, have a serene confidence
that they will find no vulnerable point
of attack upon our state administra-
tion. In that splendid contest at Peo-
ria among the giants of our party,
amidst enthusiasm never before
equaled, the delegates lifted up to
their shoulders a young man and
placed in his hands the sacred banner
of the Republican party of Illinois.
And gallantly he bore it in that hard-
fought campaign over these great
prairies from Chicago to Cairo, de-
fending the principles of the Republi-
can party, of which he was the repre-
sentative in Illinois, sparing no effort,
working incessantly night and day, un-
til he had planted it in victory upon
our state capital! That gallant fight
once more endeared that great name
to our people. No man is nearer to
the hearts of the people than our young
governor—Richard Yates."

The New State Committee

The new state committee is a strong
one. It is composed of the following
named:

- First district—E. J. Magerstadt,
- Fourth ward, Chicago.
- Second district—T. N. Jamieson,
- Sixth ward, Chicago.
- Third district—Charles S. Dineen,
- Thirtieth ward, Chicago.
- Fourth district—John J. McKenna,
- Fifth ward, Chicago.
- Fifth district—J. E. Bidwell, Ele-
venth ward, Chicago.
- Sixth district—William J. Moxley,
- Twentieth ward, Chicago.
- Seventh district—Philip Knopf, Fif-
teenth ward, Chicago.
- Eighth district—James E. Burke,
- Seventeenth ward, Chicago.
- Ninth district—Fred A. Busse, Chi-
cago.
- Tenth district—James Pense, Chi-
cago.
- Eleventh district—L. T. Hoy, Wood-
stock.
- Twelfth district—Charles T. Cherry,
- Kendall county.
- Thirteenth district—James R. Cow-
ley, Freeport.
- Fourteenth district—James McKin-
ney, Alton.
- Fifteenth district—John H. Pierce,
Kewanee.
- Sixteenth district—R. B. Fort, La-
con.
- Seventeenth district—Frank L.
Smith, Dwight.
- Eighteenth district—Len Small, Kan-
kakee.
- Nineteenth district—Charles G.
Eckhart, Tuscola.
- Twentieth district—H. D. L. Grigs-
by, Pittsfield.
- Twenty-first district—W. J. Butler,
Springfield.
- Twenty-second district—O. N. Tra-
vies, Edwardsville.
- Twenty-third district—John J.
Brown, Vandalia.
- Twenty-fourth district—Randolph
Smith, Flora.
- Twenty-fifth district—Daniel Hogan,
Mound City.
- Members-at-large—Lot Brown, Ed
H. Morris, Cook; Alexander Johnson,
DuPage; W. S. Cowan, Carroll; L. L.
Edwards, Peoria; F. H. Rowe, Morgan;
James S. Nevill, McLean; J. H. Dun-
can, Cleora